THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

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Original Poetry.

TO A BEAUTIFUL BOUQUET.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, BY HELEN BIRCH.

Tell me, sweetest, fairest flowers,
Buds of beauty rare,
With your odor, delicious fragrance,
Filling all the air,
All the light and life of summer,
Bringing to my darkened room
From your fairy presence clustering
All the richness and the gloom!

Tell me at whose gentle bidding
To come hither were ye—
Whose rare taste and genius nature
In your beauty see? I see?
Can thy line, dear Sidney Rosebud,
And the kidder name reveal—
Rich a wealth? All truth be given
On these petals cut a one!

Then will tell, sweet-hearted Verbena—
What! no answer can I get?
Then I'll ask thy sweeter neighbor,
Darling little Mignonette.
Silent all—Petunia, Myrtle,
Even my precious Heliotrope,
Gillyflower, and soft, green Cedar—
Have I wrong, then, to hope?

Ah, there's tell me, Lady Mary,
For thou bear'st a woman's name,
And to deep this neighborhood
Sure, would not thy heart admire
Her, thy sheath o'as now a-fading
With a proud, indignant scorn—
Yes, I wronged thee—but not slander,
O'I cannot even endure here.

Ah, there's thou art silent!
Ring out one silvery clasp,
And every flower will be whisper
Thus the sweetest poet's rhyme!
Not a single heart-shaped petal
Tremulous on my car—
Stunning, bright, but cruel flowers,
Who dare'st send you here!

Original Novelet.

THE TWO BRIDES.

(CONCLUDED.)

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, BY T. S. ARTHUR.

[Entered, according to Act of Congress, by T. S. Arthur, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the U. S., of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.]

CHAPTER XI.

One day, about six months after Martin Herbert had obtained the divorce from his wife, he was out together with Edward and two or three other young men, at a tavern near the city, to which they had come in a carriage. Edward was one of the guests of the house, when Anderson called and requested to see him on a matter of business. His testimony before the Legislature, by means of which Herbert obtained the divorce, he was well aware, would be the cause of a duel. Hence his testimony before the Legislature, by means of which Herbert obtained the divorce, he was aware that some intense desire did she long to fly to them and clasp them in her arms; and, it required the utmost exercise of self-control to prevent her from doing did she see but their forms—to her eyes they were so dear—and hear their voices, and, softly, to Herbert, who quite as coldly returned the eager salutation.

"I hate that man!" said Herbert, turning to Donaldson.

He spoke, although he was not aware of the fact, reached the ears of Anderson.

"He did you a service," remarked Donaldson.

"I'm disgraced me, and my children also."

Donaldson shrugged his shoulders without replying.

"I'll have it out of him yet," added Herbert.

"You'd better let it alone, Herbert," said one of the young men in company. "I know him. He's a dead shot, and as cool as a cucumber."

"I've no fear of him," quickly replied Herbert. "A duel would be murder, and I'm not the man for picking a quarrel with him. And I'll do it for you."

While they still conversed on this subject, Anderson came walking slowly down the piazza, and, on arriving at the place where Herbert and Edward were sitting, he paused, and, with countenance of a singularly contracted type, fixed his eyes steadily upon him for a few moments.

"I helped you to a divorce from your wife," said Anderson, distinctly, and in a voice that showed a sudden impulse of anger in the mind from which it came.

"What do you mean?" asked the latter, with forced calmness. His mouth had spoken.

"You hate me, do you?"

"I hate you, and I have cause," replied Herbert.

"What cause?"

"You are the base corrupter of boy who have held to me the tenderest relation in the world."

"You repudiated with! Let me say to you, Martin Herbert, that if you were as innocent as the woman you put away, the world would be better than it is. She was indictment; and that you are not innocent—not half criminal."

"You are a liar," answered Herbert, madly, as he jerked somewhat forward.

The words scarcely uttered, ere he fell, stunned by a heavy blow from Anderson, who then turned and walked away.

The consequence of this little encounter was that Herbert and Anderson met on the field, and Anderson was killed, and Herbert shot through the right breast. Herbert lingered before the ball for long for enough recovered from his injury to leave his room, and then it was but too apparent, to his wretched soul, that the world would be what it was gone, and his life suspended by a thread. He was a ruined man, and he knew it. Except in the most entire change of all his habits, an opening for his future existence could not be found. He was plunged, genitally, in their demands, and unrestrained indulgence brought the natural consequences of a constitutional weakness of his physical system. From this there was no reaction; and, in the end, death brought the life of evil in the body to a painful termination.

Did away from the world in the home of Anna Herbert, a new and still more sweet spread her devine wings—the unhappy Mrs. Herbert upon the bed of sickness, and her painful separation from her children. Intelligence of the fatal encounter between Anderson and the man who had once been her husband, had reached her ears and startled her feelings from their tender repose! They had been long in a state of torpidity, and the sudden shock to her was the announcement of Martin's death in a duel, produced prostration.

"I must go back again," she said to Anna, as soon as this news came to her.

"Not in your present condition, my dear. Let Grace to discuss her, but the desire to see her children was so strong in the mind of Mrs. Herbert, that all arguments were unavailing. The death of her husband had softened in her mind the fact that some change of feeling might arise toward her, and, that through the children, the sweet affections of her heart could flow. She urged her intention in regard to them might be removed. And so she made a journey to Philadelphia. The result of this journey will appear in the following conversation that passed between Mr. and Mrs. Herbert on the day after her arrival.

"That wretched woman is back in Philadelphia," said Mr. Herbert, on coming home from his store some hours earlier than usual.

"What! Mrs. Caroline?" returned Mrs. Herbert, with a changing countenance.

"Yes," was replied.

"What has brought her here?"

"She wants to see the children."

"Impossible!"

"So I told Mr. M——, who called to see me on the subject."

"Where is she?"

"At his house."

"He hasn't much respect for his family."

"Not a great deal. A nice companion she must be for his dear daughter!"

"When did Caroline arrive here?" asked Mrs. Herbert.

"Yesterday, I believe."

"And we're in ignorance with her, I suppose," said Mrs. Herbert. "Wretched creature! Haven't we suffered enough on her account already?"

"Enough and more than enough."

"What does Mr. M—— say?"

"Oh, a great deal. He pretends to believe her innocent of all that."

"Don't we know better?" said Mrs. Herbert, warmly.

"We do. And, as the guardians of Martin's children, it is our duty to keep them entirely separate from her. Mr. M—— placed much stress upon this. The same plea is on our side! To-morrow he is to see me again."

"For what purpose?"

"He wishes us to consider the matter well before we decide positive at least one interview between Caroline and her children."

"It is no use," said Mrs. Herbert, "none at all. Why will he press this matter?"

"It is a weakness on his part; but we can yield to no such emotion."

"No; not for a moment."

"You will have to keep the children in the house while she remains in the city; or, if they go out at all, it must be in the carriage."

"I will take good care of that," was the reply of Mrs. Herbert.

When the poor mother learned that all the earnest and friendly efforts of Mr. M—— to procure for her any degree of intercourse with her children, had proved unavailing, the extinguishment of a single ray of her family cherished possessed a strong reaction in her feelings, and she sunk into a low, nervous state, that manifested itself in constant weeping. After this, a sense of indignation at the wrong she suffered awoke in her mind, and, stimulated by the latent sympathy of her sex, and to bear again the means of their rescue.

One day, it was nearly six weeks after her return to Philadelphia, that Caroline, under the influence of Mr. Herbert, she saw her little boy and girl approaching from the opposite direction, and Edward had a keep in his hand, and, as they came to the intersection of Washington Square, the mother understood where they were going. Drawing her veil quickly over her face, she turned her footsteps in the same direction, by and interested in keeping her from her children. She walked rapidly, on the side of the street opposite to that on which the children were walking, and had not gone far when she saw them turn into the house of Mr. Herbert, she saw her little boy and girl disappear within the door, and immediately Edward had a keep in his hand, and, as they turned in the direction

Interesting Sketch.

THE FALL OF HUNGARY.

CAUSES AND THE CATASTROPHE AT VILAGOS.

BY A HUNGARIAN OFFICER.

[The Tribune translates the following interesting narrative from the *Allgemeine Zeitung*. It was communicated to that paper by a gentleman of Swiss birth, who fought, during the war, in the Hungarian ranks, as an officer of Honvede, or enrolled militia:]

The war of the eventful 12th of August, 1849, rose clear and splendid over camp and town.—We were awakened from sleep in our carriage, in the main street of the place, by the rattling of wagons of every sort, the discharge of small arms, and the hum of a hydra-headed and many voiced mass. We had arrived at Vilagos from Lugos, late the evening before, not without danger and adventures. There were twelve of us who, in consideration of the dangers of the journey, had determined to continue fighting under Gorgey, and at Lippe we had been overtaken by more than thirty wagons, containing a whole company with its officers, who, like us, were all bent on going his army. And before this, a large number of men had reached the place, and all, some two thousand combatants, from the ranks of Dombinski and Emery, were reckoned as being on their way to Vilagos. There were many hurried words among them as the carriages towards Lippe immediately after the defeat at Temesvar.

On leaving Lugos, we could as little be aware of Gorgey's determination, as of the resignation of Kossuth and the entire Ministry, for the reason that these events took place in the afternoon of the same day on which we arrived at Vilagos.

A crowd of soldiers of all arms and grades was pouring through the streets. After seeking for a few moments, we learned from an officer what everybody had known there since the previous evening—the surrender of the army. We were struck as by lightning. Betrayed! was the first word which all from most of our lips, while the others exclaimed, "Gorgey has sold Gorgey! lost in Hungary! From the eyes of some fell tears of fury, from others of pain. All the officers of Gorgey's army whom we spoke with they said, believed, in their hearts, that the great us was their reverence for Gorgey a few days before, so great as to be almost idolatry. The universal detestation they now expressed for him was equally vehement. I will attempt below to make clear my views upon this difficult riddle, which, perhaps, may never find a complete solution, but without any desire to force my opinions upon others.

After going about the camp awhile, and satisfying ourselves as to the preliminary arrangements made on all the troops by the announcement of the vast step taken by the supreme General, we hastened up to the castle of Mr. Von Rukus, where were the head-quarters. In the garden I found Gen. Knezich leaning against a tree, and buried in thought. Possibly he forbohed the gloomy destiny which awaited him. (On the 6th of October he was one of the thirteen victims offered at and in the name of Latour.—He was shot along with three other Generals namely: Kiss, Dessewffy and Tiroly; twice the officers mines him, when he cried to them, "You are cowards! have you not courage to shoot a man?" The third discharge finished him on the ground.) On the terrace stood Gen. Nagy Sandor, gay, handsome as ever, and as deep earnest, conversing with other high officers He was not so able a General as Dembinski. Pitchenbug and several others, but he was a gentleman and brave aswell. At Waitzen, where he and Bechemeti (Gorgey had the honors of the day, he kept the Russians fully employed, and also as Debreczen it is well known that, for five hours, with 7,000 men, he held in check the entire Russian main body, 67,000 strong, and commanded by Gorgey's enemies. The great importance attached by the Russians to the victory at Debreczin, which cost them a thousand men, is shown by the countless decorations and the abuse of the Czar, according to which every soldier who was in this battle receives a medal in truth, if the Russians had not proved their valor in earlier wars, the Hungarian campaign would not be calculated to inspire the civilized nations of Europe with the fear of them. So much is certain, namely: that it was the preponderance of the allied powers and their overwhelming forced marches, and not Russian bravery, which overcame the armies of Hungary.

On the outer wall of the castle sat many high officers and beautiful women among them, while other officers were going back and forward.—Deepest seriousness was on every feature; conversations were going on here and there in groups and then you heard a brief laugh, but not the gay, jesting laugh which you usually hear in a camp. In the great room many magnificent ones crowding around a table, where Hermann Gor gey was writing orders for a month's pay, which were paid in Hungarian bank notes; the more lucky and favored who have their wives with them, get Austrian money.

As I came out upon the terrace again, I saw a group of staff officers pointing to a black mass which, at a great distance, was marching up from the North Western horizon in clear outline. It was the corps of Gen. Rudiger which, according to the written agreement of the day, was to meet with Gorgey, was marching to Lemnad, in order to receive the surrender of our army. I put them an officer near me of the name of Zedtwitz whom was pointed out to him. "Gentlemen," said he, "I do not deceive yourselves; the capitulation is made at fourteen!" As may easily be conceived, this remark, which, as I have supposed, was made by the supreme direction of Gorgey, caused a great agitation among us all, and being spread among all ranks in a moment, produced a deep sullen silence. A quite youthful Colonel who stood behind me, and beat strongly on board by many.—" Now the betrayal is complete; the announcement is made to him. But for moment when it is thought impossible for us to draw back." A tear of anger sparkled in the eye of the Colonel, while the bystanders could only low but terrible imprecations. Gorgey had threatened those grumbling and opposing, with death. But for this, that morning hour would have produced other and unexpected results. Courage was needed but a gifted and resolute leader who knew how to inspire the army; a spark of enthusiasm thrown among them, and they would have restored a struggle of life and death well for the Russians.

In this continuous succession of exciting and surprising scenes, the hours of the forenoon rapidly passed away. In the town one's life was almost in danger. The Honveds who filled the streets, dashed their guns at all happened, and there was a constant cracking and snapping like the fire of skirmishers. Orders signed by him from Gorgey were of no avail, for the soldiers no longer regarded him as their commander-in-chief. To protect them would have been more danger for him than for the officers. While the high staff-officer still had the weight of the name standing General's authority, the common officer had not the respect all his rank of the army was shown, a few days previously, in Transylvania.

About 2, P. M., the immense line of the army began to move toward Lemnad. In our carriages we joined the endless train in relays of all kinds, from the elegant barouche of the General, to the two-wheeled basket-cart of the market woman. I do not think I exaggerate when I say that 1,000 wagons (of course I do not include the ammunition wagons,) followed the army. All these were hurrying and running over each other; there was so much crowding and urging forward as if it were to save a meny remedy, and not to complete a melancholy and desolate catastrophe. It was an unusually hot day, men and horses panted under the heavy load and sweat, and now and then everything became immobile in thick coucis of dust. The troops marched in close order, and were not to be distinguished as soldiers of different corps. Honveds and Hungarian soldiers of various and denomination, even as officers after last battles, we had been long without eating, there still remained a trace of gaiety. The gayety however was soon accounted by hope for better times, but now to hope remained.

The troops especially attracted our attention. Not a few of them, I observed, were so deeply moved by sorrow, that they did not look up at the least notice of what was going on around them. But if a wain-load of bread or meat was thrown among them, they looked up to gain what was to a better extent. I soon learned what was the cause of this slackening of the men against the supreme officers. A few days after the capitulation, we did homage of the Russian General and to me: "If the staff-officers and the commanders of battalions and regiments were not sent to Gorgey, 'We will fight for the fatherland in spite of you. (*Hungarian Gazette*) and have nothing to do with a capitulation,' we would at once have made an uproar, and chosen a leader. Hungary, we would have said the Russians before packing. It is a shame to sell and betray an army of thirty thousand men, the best sons of the Magyars!"

About 4 o'clock we met again that dark mass which in the morning had given occasion to so many bitter sayings. Now we were nearer them. Beyond the mill brook, drawn up in front of a wood, were the immense brigades of cavalry and infantry. The place in which we were presented the following aspect:—On the left stretched out a broad plain on whose horizon lay Arad: on the right the valley was shut in by moderate hills, the last outposts of the Transylvanian Carpathians. On one of them is said to stand in picturesque majesty the ruins of Berg of Vilagos, one of the few Hungarian castles built on hills. Immediately in front was a large mill with two low buildings, that beyond the village of Lemnad. Directly opposite to us beyond the brook, our army took up its position in three columns—in the first the cavalry, in the second the powerful train of artillery, in the third the reserve of all arms. The third, the infantry. I say nothing about the details and the events of the succeeding hours, for these you well known, and have often been spoken of. In the face of the Hungarian army stood the Russians, their cavalry in front. For the last time we now heard the loud command, the last time the trumpets sounded the signal for —for the last time, the masses moved in close, serious order, given to the national temperament of our people, and not to the military discipline. But it was to lay down their arms and sink their banners before an army which the greatest of all the world's heroes had brought hither from distant, distant lands.

As I stood by the brook beholding the calamitous tragedy, thoughts of many kinds came into my mind. "Is this surrender," said I, "the only means of rescuing peace in Hungary? Was no other way open to the General than this shameful, deadly mode now adopted?"

At that moment, coming as I did from the camp of Lugos, where the news of the impending the surrender appeared almost like an act commanded by necessity. I have now the profound conviction that Gorgey's treason was the previous result of many causes, which, when we produced much more by the extreme privations and sufferings of the troops, than by the influence exercised upon the General himself. Accordingly I was temporary in its character, and by means of better food and rest might probably have been overcome. Much more threatening appeared to me the fatal disagreement of the Generals with the Ministry. The latter opposed with greater energy and resolution, insisted on vigorous prosecution of the war, and the taking of strong position near Debre, on the Transylvanian frontier, where Bem wanted to feed the army, brought down from the mountains. But the morning, three at noon, and there at night, until he had collected an efficient army, Vetter, Dombinski, and others, would not hear of a retrograde movement. Gorgey was for it. In fact, at the siege of Temesvar, Gen. Vetsey's army was far from imposing such privations upon itself. His army, and the latter in consequence of greater energy and resolution, insisted on strong position near Debre, on the Transylvanian frontier, where Bem wanted to feed the army, brought down from the mountains. But the morning, three at noon, and there at night, until he had collected an efficient army, Vetter, Dombinski, and others, would not hear of a retrograde movement. Gorgey was for it. In fact, at the siege of Temesvar, Gen. Vetsey's army was far from imposing such privations upon itself. His army, and the latter in consequence of greater energy and resolution, insisted on vigorous prosecution of the war, and the taking of

SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Philadelphia:

SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1850.

SATURDAY EVENING POST

STEAM-POWER BOOK AND JOB PRINTING OFFICE, No. 66 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILA., Where Books, Pamphlets, Hand Bills, Way Bills, Circulars, Bill Heads, Cards, Labels, &c., &c., are printed with dispatch, in the neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

DEACON & PETERSON, Proprietors.

TERRIBLE STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

We alluded, last week, to the recent awful catastrophe of the burning of the steamboat Griffith, on Lake Erie. Further particulars have reached us by the Buffalo and Cleveland papers. According to the statement of Mr. R. G. Parks, one of the survivors, the fire was first discovered at four o'clock in the morning, when the boat was about fourteen miles from Cleveland, and three from the shore. It appeared to proceed from the smoke-pipe, near the main deck. Under the orders of the second mate, the boat was immediately headed for the shore, within half a mile of which she struck a bar, and the flames burst out in all directions. Word was passed to the passengers to save themselves; the wood piles were thrown over, and the passengers jumped in crowds into the water. The captain remained on board, on the upper-deck, forward of the wheel-house, with his family, until the last, and until the flames drove him off. He then threw over his wife, children, mother-in-law, and the barber's wife, and jumped in himself, and remained on the surface a moment with his wife in his arms, when they sank together. Some fifteen ladies and children were in the cabin—all lost, but the barber's wife.

Mr. Parks jumped overboard; he could not swim; floated to wheel, got upon it, with the barber's wife, a German woman and two cabin-boys, where they remained until taken off by a small boat. He counted about forty persons in all saved. There were about two hundred and fifty steerage passengers, and from forty-five to fifty cabin passengers.

It appears, after great efforts had been made to arrest the flames, when first discovered, that the passengers were aroused from sleep, and warned of their danger. The scene of consternation that ensued was appalling beyond description.

The only place that was not pervaded by flame or suffocating smoke was forward, and there the three hundred human beings were huddled, presenting a sight that would appal the stoutest heart. When within less than a mile of shore, the boat struck and lost her headway.

At this moment the flames were fast approaching the passengers, and soon the heat became so intolerable as to force them into the Lake to save themselves from the consuming fire. Within five minutes after the boat stopped she was entirely deserted, and the lake filled with three hundred persons struggling in the flood. Husbands threw their wives and children into the struggling mass below and then followed to share a common fate. Mother after mother was seen to toss her offspring overboard and then beiage herself to the waves in the vain hope of saving them. The Lake was still, and the water clear, and within a few minutes nearly all this vast multitude had disappeared from the surface, and could be seen on the bottom clinging to each other in the cold embrace of death.

Peter Diehl, cabin-boy, saved himself and five others. At first the lad was frightened, but recovering himself, and being a good swimmer, he took to the water. The boat-fender falling near him, he seized it, and then went to the assistance of the head waiter's wife, another female, and three children. These he took on the fender, which supported the whole, till assistance arrived.

Mr. Forsyth, Clerk of the Troy, who spent an hour at the scene of disaster on the afternoon of the occurrence, states that

"There were thirty five cabin passengers on board, and two hundred and fifty steerage, mostly emigrants, nearly all of whom were lost.

"It was supposed that the most of the passengers jumped overboard—but it appears that the boat is literally covered with the bones of the burned.

"The citizens in the vicinity of the disaster did all in their power to make the survivors comfortable."

The Cleveland Herald says:

We left the scene of the wreck at two o'clock this afternoon, and at that time *one hundred and forty bodies* had been recovered most of them those of German emigrants. The wreck of the Griffin lies about forty rods from the project. When she first struck it was in seven and a half feet of water. The emigrants, aroused by the alarm of fire, sprang overboard, and they have been found six or eight together linked in the close embrace of death. An English woman and her four children, who had been sent for by the husband, a resident of this city, had risen early and dressed themselves in their best to greet the husband and father—all were lost. The row of corses along the beach, with green leaves laid over the face of each, and the limbs distorted, was a sight we hope never again to witness. The inhabitants in the neighborhood turned out to give their aid, and when we left long trenches were receiving the unknown dead. It is said one man was hooked up from the bottom of the Lake, with an infant child clasped tightly in his arms. A group of five or six emigrants—men, women, and children—were found with their arms closely locked together, evidently having left the boat and sunk in that condition. It is reported that only three women were saved.

Among the lost, are the wife and four children of Franklin Heath, of New York, whose bodies were found in a group. Capt. Roby was locked in the arms of his wife—and poor Donavan, the steward, fell a victim to a determination to save the daughter of Capt. Roby, and was found with her folded to his breast.

The brother of Mr. Heath, living in Buffalo, received on Monday, the following in a telegraphic despatch—a history of grief in a few words—"My wife and four children are drowned! Have the bodies with me." Mr. C. Spencer, of Ashtabula, says:

"I saved myself by swimming ashore. There were three hundred passengers on board, and out of that number fifty were saved. The steamer was about three fourths of a mile East of Cleveland. The fire was supposed to have originated from the boilers or the furnace.

"The passengers were thick around the boat, and a great many that could not swim, would hold on to others and drown them as well as themselves. It was a sorrowful and heart-rending scene. The manner in which I got out of their way was, by jumping about twenty feet into the water, and then swam up a little distance to get out of the reach of others, and to prevent them pulling me down. I then swam for the shore. There were about 5,000 people on shore when I reached it, from Cleveland, Willoughby, Painesville and Fairport.

"The Griffith was a new boat, of medium dimensions, and of excellent character with the travelling public. She had just been purchased by Capt. Roby, a worthy officer, who had entered in command of her. This we think, was his first trip, and it has proved fatal to himself and an interesting family, victims to the fire or flood."

This fearful account embraces some most singular features. Not a word is said about boats—whether they were destroyed, or launched. If the steamboat was properly furnished with boats, why could they not have been cast off, in the same time required for throwing over the wood-piles? And these wood-piles, it appears, might have been sufficient to sustain hundreds in quiet water.

Again, it is strange that the fire when discovered, should have made such terrible progress. Was there unusually combustible freight aboard, or was the boat built (as too many are) with more reference to ornament and display, than to the security of passengers? It is time that this question of steamboat building and managing, should engage public attention. All of us who travel are liable to accidents sudden and fearful as this last. Many of us, perhaps, have been bereaved of friends by like disasters—and we trust that more terrible warnings will not be needed, before action is taken by the press and the community. The frequency of such accidents of late is alarming. Something, legislative or otherwise, should be done, to insure the safety of the traveling public.

From a late account by a passenger, it appears that

"The boats were prepared to launch but were not let down while the boat was in motion; because it was thought they would be swamped and made useless; but when the time had arrived for lowering the boats, the fire had increased so fast that they could not get to them."

Among other incidents, is the following, noble example of self devotion. So heroic a man is worthy of a monument, and his fate adds deeper interest to this melancholy disaster.

Richard Mann, of Sandusky, second wheelsman, stood at the wheel until the pilot-house was enveloped in flames, and was then so badly burned as to be unable to save himself.

MR. SOULE'S AMENDMENT.—The first telegraphic accounts as to this amendment to the Compromise Bill, were incorrect. It was *adopted* by 38 yeas to 12 nays. The amendment relates to the proposed territories of Utah and New Mexico, and provides that when admitted as States, they shall be received into the Union with or without slavery as their Constitutions may prescribe.

Congressional News

THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS

SENATE.

On the 17th, after the Omnibus Bill was taken up, Mr. Webster addressed the Senate. He observed that he had seen nothing to alter his opinion, declared in March last, that there was not a foot of territory belonging to the United States, the character of which, as free or slave territory, was not already fixed by some irrepealable law. For this reason he had cheerfully voted against the Wilmot Proviso, having no apprehension of the introduction of slavery into the territories under consideration.

He was now called upon to vote for an amendment, [Mr. Baldwin's] providing that when these territories shall come here as States, they shall be admitted either with or without slavery. He would vote for this for the same reason that he voted against the Proviso—because he thought all restrictions useless; he would now vote for the amendment, because it could have no effect one way or the other. Mr. W spoke in favor of the general features of the pending bill, and its importance, praised the motives of its opponents from his own section of country, and was aware of the responsibility he assumed in differing from them. He had reconsidered and examined his own position, rejudged his own judgment—but was unable to change. He had been charged with inconsistency—he was ready to vindicate himself against such a charge, and compare his Newburyport letter, and his speech of March 7th, with his past recorded acts and declarations. He was against all North and South agitations—all local ideas and contests—he was an American, and knew of no country but America—and no locality in America that was not his country.—His heart, sentiment, and judgment, demanded of him a course promotive of the good, the harmony, the union of the whole country—God willing he would pursue such a course to the end of the chapter. [Great applause in the galleries, checked by the Chair.]

Mr. Norris said he would vote for the amendment, though he thought it unnecessary.

Mr. Seward, if he voted at all, would oppose the amendment. He believed in the right of Congress to admit or reject the application of States for admission. He would not consent to their admission as slave States.

Mr. Foote reminded the Senator from New York that he had previously declared that he would vote to admit California even as a slave State.

Some sparring took place between Messrs. Cass and Hale; when after some futher debate, the question was taken upon Mr. Baldwin's amendment, and it was rejected by yeas 12, nays 33.

The question then recurred on Mr. Soule's amendment. Mr. Dayton said he would vote against it. So with Mr. Miller. The question being then taken, the amendment was adopted, yeas 38, nays 12.

Mr. Hale submitted an amendment providing that two new States may be created out of the territory of the State of California, with the consent of that State.

The subject was then postponed.

A message was received from the President of the United States (in reply to a resolution inquiring whether orders have been issued to any military officers at Santa Fe to hold possession against Texas, or to embarrass her jurisdiction) to the effect that no such orders had been given, and that neither was there reason for apprehending that Texas would practically interfere with the possessions of the United States.

After the consideration of the Executive business, the Senate adjourned.

On the 18th, the Omnibus Bill was taken up, the question pending being upon Mr. Hale's amendment, which

Mr. Foote moved to amend by inserting a provision that the States shall be admitted with or without slavery, as their people may elect, which after some debate, was adopted—33 to 5.

The question then recurred on the amended amendment.

In the course of the debate which followed, Mr. King signified his intention to move an amendment limiting the boundaries of California.

After debate, the amendment was withdrawn by unanimous consent, upon an appeal by Mr. Foote.

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, moved to amend the 21st section, by adding a provision repealing all laws pre-existing in the territories, restricting, abridging, or obstructing rights of property of every kind, existing under the laws and Constitution of the United States.

Mr. Hale moved to amend the amendments by adding a proviso, excepting from the repealing clause the laws to abolish slavery.

Mr. Clay was against both the proviso and the amendments. The *lex loci* should not be brought up.

Mr. Davis replied in defence of his amendment. A long debate ensued, on the question of non-intervention, during which the Senate adjourned.

On the 19th, the President's Cuba message of the 3rd inst., was taken up, on Mr. Dawson's motion, and was ordered to be printed.

After the consideration of sundry private bills, the Omnibus Bill was again called up, the question pending being upon Mr. Hale's amendment to Mr. Jefferson Davis's amendment. On vote both were rejected—Mr. Davis's by yeas 16 and nays 19—Mr. Foote voting in the affirmative.

Mr. Walker moved to amend the bill so as to extend the right of suffrage to all aliens in the territories who shall declare their intention to become citizens of the United States; which, after a few words of conversation, was rejected without a division.

Mr. Underwood moved to strike out from the bill the double appropriation of lands for educational purposes. Rejected.

Mr. Underwood moved an amendment making provision in the event of the rejection by Texas of the proposition for the settlement of her boundaries, that Texas may bring suit against the United States in the Supreme Court, to decide the question of title and boundary.

This last amendment called forth a lengthy debate, till the subject was postponed, and the Senate, after an Executive session, adjourned.

On the 20th, after the presenting of resolutions, among which was a joint one authorizing the presentation of a gold medal to Capt. Cook, of the bark Sarah, in token of appreciation of his services in rescuing the passengers and crew of the American ship, Caleb Grimshaw, destroyed by fire at sea, which was considered and passed, the Omnibus Bill was taken up, the question being upon Mr. Underwood's amendment, which after some debate, was rejected—yeas 16, nays 24.

Mr. Berrien moved an amendment, limiting the representatives from California to one, and providing that the Senators and Representative shall be elected after the passage of this act. He spoke at length, asserting that California was entitled to but one Representative, and that her Senators and Representatives elect, were not properly so. He predicted the formation of a Southern sectional party, unless a speedy adjustment is expected.

Mr. Douglass defended the right of California to two Representatives, and after some additional debate of no general interest, Mr. Berrien's amendment was rejected; the first clause by a vote of 12 to 31, and the other by 12 to 28.

After which, the Senate adjourned to Monday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On the 17th, Mr. Bayly asked leave to introduce a resolution setting apart a day for the consideration of private bills, which, after suspension of the rules, was refused, yeas 113, nays 60 (not two-thirds.)

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, offered a resolution providing for the adjournment of Congress on the 12th of August. Negatived, 81 to 117.

A resolution (offered by Mr. Burt) was adopted, calling on the President to communicate the number of vessels, guns and men in each year employed in the squadron for the suppression of the African slave trade, according to the Treaty of Washington, and the annual expenditures and cost of the squadron; also, the number of slave ships captured, and slaves released, and the number of officers and men who have died annually in that service.

On motion of Mr. Bayly, the President was requested to communicate to the House the amount of money, collected from the Customs in California, from the period of the conclusion of the war with Mexico, until the Collector, appointed under the Act of 3rd of March, entered upon the duties of his office, and what disposition has been made of the money thus collected, and whether, if any has been expended, for what purpose, and under what authority the collections were made, and under what laws disposed of.

Mr. McClernand offered a resolution under a suspension of the rule, instructing the Committee on Public Lands, to report a bill granting to each State in which there is, or may hereafter be, public institutions for the deaf, dumb, blind or insane, a township of land for the use of such institutions. If there be no public lands in any one or more of the States, lands shall be supplied elsewhere. Adopted.

Mr. Sweetzer offered a resolution, which was adopted, under a suspension of the rules, almost unanimously, to the effect that a Special Committee be appointed, with power to examine and ascertain whether the Secretary of the Treasury has not used and appropriated a large amount of money belonging to the Surplus Fund, without authority of law, and that they have power to send for persons and papers. He said he had every reason to believe the report was true.

On the 18th, Messrs. Strong and Van Dyke, from the Committee of Elections, made reports in the Iowa contested election case, which were made the special order for the 26th.

Messrs. Sweetzer, Butler, B A Johnson, of Tenn., Morton and Peck, were appointed the Select Committee, ordered previously, in pursuance of the resolution of Mr Sweetzer, to examine and ascertain whether the Secretary of the Treasury has not appropriated a large amount of money from the Surplus Fund, without authority of law.

Mr. Chandler moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the resolution was passed.

Upon this, an animated debate arose, in which much warm feeling was exhibited, ending in the passage of the motion to reconsider—yeas 125, nays 27.

Mr. Sweetzer offered a resolution in lieu of the one reconsidered, doing away with the Special Committee, and directing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the faults charged.

Further proceedings took place, when Mr. Chandler offered an amendment to Mr. Sweetzer's resolution, which referred the investigation to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Jones said that the Committee wanted nothing to do with the subject, and moved to lay the whole subject on the table.

The question was taken and decided in the negative—yeas 96, nays 96.

Mr. Chandler's amendment to Mr. Sweetzer's was read. It provides that the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to procure and report to the House an account of all sums of money, if any, which have been taken from the Surplus Fund, which accrued under the Act of Congress of 1795, from appropriations made for the Florida Indians, and various other appropriations made by Congress since 1830. The question was taken and the amendment agreed to—106 to 90.

The question recurred on agreeing to Mr. Sweetzer's as thus amended. Mr. Williams moved to lay the subject on the table—disagreed to; and at twenty-five minutes past three, without finally disposing of the subject, the House adjourned.

On the 19th, after several bills were offered and referred, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and proceeded to the consideration of the special order of the day, being the bill granting bounty lands for soldiers of the war of 1812-'13-'14 with Great Britain, the Indian of 1811, the Florida war of 1836 and all wars after the war known as General Wayne's, of 1792 to 1795, that have not heretofore been provided for.

Mr. Cobb, of Alabama, who introduced the bill, made a few remarks in its favor, and was astonished that Congress had not previously provided for those soldiers.

Mr. Mason wished the Committee to rise, that a resolution might be passed to terminate the debate in two hours.

An exciting debate ensued, in respect to the bill, and when the Committee rose, Mr. Mason offered a resolution to close debate upon it the next day at one o'clock, pending which motion, the House adjourned.

On the 20th, the debate on the bill, granting bounty lands to soldiers in the last war with Great Britain, the Florida war, and General Wayne's Indian war, was, on motion of Mr. Preston King, ordered to close at one o'clock.—The yeas and nays were twice taken before this result was arrived at.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union and resumed the consideration of this bill, till one o'clock, when the discussion closed, and the Committee proceeded to vote on the amendments proposed.

Mr. Hubbard then offered a substitute for the bill, giving to each non commissioned officer, musician and private, who served in the regular army, or in any company or command of volunteers or militia in the Indian war in the North-West, prior to the treaty of Greenville, in 1794, or in the late war with Great Britain, or in any Indian war between the years 1813 and 1842, twelve months or more, a bounty of one hundred and sixty acres; six months or more, eighty acres; sixty days or more, forty acres; provided that the persons have not received a bounty of land heretofore, and are not shown to have been dishonorably discharged by the rolls.

Pending this amendment the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

On the 21st, Mr. Kaufman, of Texas, asked leave to introduce a resolution calling on the President of the United States to inform the House whether Col. Munroe, the Military Governor of New Mexico, has interfered with Major Neighbors, the Texas Commissioner, to prevent the organization of the Santa Fe country; whether any orders have been issued by the President or Secretary of War to interfere; whether the original order to the Military Governor to remain neutral to the controversy between Texas and New Mexico has been rescinded or modified; and whether the said Governor has given orders to a Convention of the citizens of New Mexico to meet at Santa Fe.

Objections were made in various parts of the Hall, and the resolution was not received.

Mr. Daniel moved that the House resolve itself into Committee on the Private Calendar; but the House concluded to go into Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Hubbard's amendment to the Soldiers' Bounty Land Bill came up in order, and various amendments were offered, giving rise to several points of order, and creating confusion.

Mr. Baker moved that the committee rise and refer the bill to a Select Committee to be printed. Disagreed to.

Amid much "noise and confusion," an amendment of Mr. McLane, offered as a substitute for Mr Hubbard's, was adopted. It gives to each non-commissioned officer, musician or private, who served in the last war with Great Britain, or in any of the Indian wars, before or since that period, including regulars, volunteers, spies, rangers, fencibles and militia, for a period not less than six months, eighty acres; twelve months or more, one hundred and sixty acres; for a less period than six months, forty acres.

Several amendments were added.

The Committee then rose in confusion, and the House adjourned till Monday.

New Publications.

SERIALS.

We have received from the artist, J. F. E. HILLAN, a new "Landscape Drawing Book," views chiefly from nature. It is published by Uriah Hunt & Son, and the first number contains four very pretty studies.

Copperfield. No. 14, two engravings, comes to us from T B Peterson. David has been getting married.

Dictionary of Mechanics, etc., No. 12,—received from Appleton. Many fine cuts of enginery are in this number.

Littell's Living Age, No. 319, is out, for the week ending June 29th.

Peterson's Ladies' National Magazine, for July, is issued, with 12 extra pages.

Shakspeare's Dramatic Works, (Boston Illustrated Edition,) No. 18, containing "King Richard II.," published by Phillips, Sampson & Co., has been received by T. B. Peterson.

Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution, with Illustrations, by Benson J. Lossing, published by the Harpers—a beautiful work. No. 3 is out, and at Lindsay & Blakiston's.

RAILWAY ECONOMY; A Treatise on the new art of Transport—its Management, Prospects, and Relations, etc., etc. By DIONYSIUS LARDNER, D. C. L., etc. New York: Harper & Brothers. Philadelphia: Lindsay & Blakiston.

This work, as its title imports, is an inquiry, and a very elaborate one, into the origin and progress of transport, an analysis of the locomotive power, and a general exposition of expenses, modes of carrying, traffic, average of accidents, and so forth. Comparison is drawn between the different railways of England and the continent of Europe, and a considerable portion of the book is devoted to the inland transport facilities of the United States. The Doctor has evidently not failed to profit by the experience which taught him to reverse his opinion as to the feasibility of ocean steam navigation. We extract an interesting comparison between the modes of travel that our ancestors endured, and those which we enjoy:—

For a succession of ages the little intercourse that was maintained between the various parts of Great Britain was effected almost exclusively by rude footpaths, traversed by pedestrians, or at best by horses.

These were carried over the natural surface of the ground, generally in straight directions, from one place to another. Hills were surmounted, valleys crossed, and rivers forded by these rude agents of transport, in the same manner as the savages and settlers of the backwoods of America or the slopes of the Rocky Mountains now communicate with each other.

The first important attempt made to improve the communications of Great Britain took place in the reign of Charles II. In the sixteenth year of the reign of that monarch was established the first turnpike road where toll was taken, which intersected the counties of Hertford, Cambridge, and Huntingdon. It long remained, however, an isolated line of communication; and it was little more than a century ago that any extensive or effectual attempts were made, of a general character, to construct a good system of roads through the country.

Until the middle of the eighteenth century, most of the merchandise which was conveyed from place to place in Scotland was transported on pack-horses. Oatmeal, coals, turf, and even hay and straw, were carried in this manner through short distances; but when it was necessary to carry merchandise between distant places, a cart was used, a horse not being able to transport on his back a sufficient quantity of goods to pay the cost of the journey.

The time required by the common carriers to complete their journey seems, when compared with our present standard of speed, quite incredible. Thus, it is recorded that the carrier between Selkirk and Edinburgh, a distance of thirty-eight miles, required a fortnight for his journey, going and returning. The road lay chiefly along the bottom of the district called *Galawater*, the bed of the stream, when not flooded, being the ground chosen as the most level and easy to travel on.

In 1678, a contract was made to establish a coach for passengers between Edinburgh and Glasgow, a distance of forty-four miles. This coach was drawn by six horses, and the journey between the two places, to and fro, was completed in six days. Even so recently as the year 1750, the stage coach from Edinburgh to Glasgow took thirty-six hours to make the journey. In this present year, 1848, the same journey is made by a route three miles longer, in one hour and a half.

In the year 1763 there was but one stage coach between Edinburgh and London. This started once a month from each of these cities. It took a fortnight to perform the journey. At the same epoch the journey between London and York required four days.

In 1835 there were seven coaches started daily between London and Edinburgh, which performed the journey in less than forty-eight hours. In this present year, 1849, the same journey is performed by railway in twelve hours!

In 1763, the number of passengers conveyed by coaches between London and Edinburgh could not have exceeded about twenty-five *monthly*, and by all means of conveyance whatever did not exceed fifty.

In 1835, the coaches alone conveyed between these two capitals about one hundred and forty passengers *daily*, or four thousand monthly. But besides these, several steam-ships, of enormous magnitude, sailed weekly between the two places, supplying all the accommodation and luxury of floating hotels, and completing the voyage at the same rate as the coaches, in less than forty-eight hours.

As these steam-ships conveyed at least as many passengers as the coaches, we may estimate the actual number of passengers transported between the two places monthly at eight thousand. Thus the intercourse between London and Edinburgh, in 1835, was one hundred and sixty times greater than in 1763.

At present the intercourse is increased in a much higher ratio, by the improved facility and greater cheapness of railway transport.

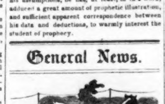
THE OLD OAK CHEST. By G. P. R. James, Esq. New York: Harper & Brothers. Philadelphia: Lindsay & Blakiston.

The scene of this story is laid "sixty years since," and the plot turns on rather ancient machinery, such as the abstraction of a will, etc. It is in the author's peculiar manner, and, though not so entertaining as his historical style, will still, we doubt not, repay a perusal.

LECTURES ON ANCIENT ISRAEL, AND THE ISRAELITISH ORIGIN OF THE MODERN NATIONS OF EUROPE. By J. WILSON. (1st Am. Ed.) Philadelphia: Daniels & Smith.

Mr. Wilson is a great advocate of the literal interpretation of Scripture prophecies. He seems to have been a devoted searcher of the old testaments, and at length arrived at the conviction that the promises of Jacob to his son Joseph, have been remarkably fulfilled with respect to the Anglo-Saxon race. This led him to trace the origin of this people, and the result, he assures us, satisfies him that "there is no evidence to the contrary" of the supposition that the English are the direct descendants of Israel, while, "their character, appearance, institutions," &c., are "minutely consistent" with that hypothesis. Whether or not Mr. Wilson, with his array of analogies and facts, will succeed in proving his assumptions, he has, at least, in this work, adduced a great amount of prophetic illustration, and sufficient apparent correspondence between his data and deductions, to warmly interest the student of prophecy.

General News.



FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Crescent City arrived at New Orleans on the 24th inst., bringing San Francisco dates to the 15th of May.

Reports of the mining portions of the country North and South continue to be of the most favorable nature. The general state of health at the placers is also good.

A mass of gold and quartz, weighing fifty pounds, was found near Mariposa and sold for sixteen hundred dollars.

Several recent and important discoveries have been made on the Makelumne. Out of one hole, three men, in two days, took out the sum of four thousand dollars; some large sums have been found, and nearly every man is making an ounce a day.

The miners have generally done well, and more bullion may be expected, the coming six months, than has altogether been received since the commencement.

Chagres and Panama are healthy.

There was a large fire in San Francisco on the fourth—the very heart of the town was burnt out. The United States Hotel, the El Dorado, Delmarnico's, the Verandah, &c., and every house but two in the entire block lying between Clay and Washington and Kearney and Montgomery street were destroyed.

In the meantime, destruction equally as great and rapid was going on along Kearney street and that portion of Washington street, opposite the square. Finding that the only method of staying the destroying element in that direction, was on taking away its food, every house on Dupont Street, from Washington to Jackson, was torn down. On the block not a single building is left standing. The block below this, toward the bay, fared but little better—seven houses only left on it. Upon the three several blocks mentioned but nine buildings are left standing.

The Washington Union contains a letter from Governor Burnett, of California, dated April 25th, from which we make the following extract:—

SAN JOSE, April 25, 1850.

The dissolution of the Union is entire and utter ruin; and for one I am determined to oppose it. Our people here are all loyal and true. There is no doubt of that. *We want no independent government here, to be at the will and mercy of all the great powers of the world.* I think the friends of the Union ought to take a more bold and decided stand, and speak in the determined language of the great hero and statesman, Jackson—"*The Union must and shall be preserved.*" I am sure, were I a member of Congress, I should place myself upon high and inflexible ground, and if the Union had to go down, I would go down with it. God forbid that such a misfortune should ever happen.

* * * * * *

Our country is rapidly improving. You would not know San Francisco or Sacramento. In the latter place more than 1,000 houses have gone up since you left. Our agriculture is increasing, and the mines yield as well, perhaps better than they did last year. We shall be able to build up a great and happy people. We must succeed. There is no doubt about it. We will manage things here. Don't give up the Union.

When our Legislature adjourned, the members gave five cheers for California, and seven cheers for the Union.

The Pacific News of the 15th, says:—"The district of our city which was burnt down about ten days ago, is already partially built up. Many vacancies are yet untouched; but a few days only will elapse until business is resumed through that portion of the city. On yesterday we saw several stores filling with goods on their former sites." Tanks and wells are to be provided, to prevent such conflagrations in the future.

FIGHT WITH A BEAR.—We are informed that a gentleman by the name of Ryder, residing in the Red Woods, came in contact with one of these grizzly monsters the other day, and came out but second best, although he exhibited no lack of either courage or coolness in the contest. Mr. R. had gone out in the dusk of evening in search of cattle, and was passing, as he supposed, three bullocks, when, pausing for a moment to examine them, they proved to be three bears, sitting side by side. In a moment two of them bounded off, the third and middle one made up to the man, took him by the waist and gave a gentle hug. This was taken very coolly by the apparently doomed victim, who during the operation, took a knife from his pocket, opened it and returned the compliment by a vigorous thrust. This only enraged the beast, for he immediately changed tactics, seized his victim by the shoulder, tearing and lacerating the flesh horribly, and threw him violently upon the ground. At this crisis, thinking discretion the better part of valor, and possibly recollecting the old story in the spelling book of the man who in a similar predicament feigned death and cheated the bear, our hero resolved to try the same experiment. Bruin *nosed* his victim a moment longer, then walked off, whether in the belief that he had effectually used up the unfortunate man, or frightened by the appearance of a third person in the scene, is not for us to determine. Although badly bruised and lacerated, Mr. Ryder is in a fair way of recovery.—*Pacific News.*

AN INDIAN SPEECH.—The Minesota Register contains the following report of a speech made by Nah-bakekah, alias Jim Two Bits, a Winnebago chief, to his people, on the 10th of May last:

"We have come to a poor country. There is no game here but bugs, frogs and mosquitoes. We can no longer live by hunting. I can hear the frogs and mosquitoes around me now. We must go to work or we shall starve. We must live as the white men do. The women must no longer do all the work. The men must come out and help their wives and sisters to plant the corn. Another thing I wish you to hear.—Our children must all be sent to school. If the older boys and girls are wanted just now to help plant, the little ones must be sent. It is a great thing to know how to read and write well. It is what gives the white men such an advantage over us. Take all the little children that are old enough to walk, and push them into the school house, where they can learn to be skilful and industrious; and more, besides that they will bring home bread and pork. The pork will afford you something to grease your hands with, when they have become sore by hard work."

RATHER WARM.—When the British frigate Liverpool was on her way from Mureat to Bushire, the weather was so hot that thirty-three persons were sunstruck, most of whom died. Double awnings were up, and the decks were kept constantly scuttled—to no purpose. No matter for how brief a period the men were exposed to the sun, they were struck down senseless; vertigo followed, accompanied by foaming at the mouth. In the same place—the Persian Gulf—the *glare of the moon is so painful* and communicates feelings so disagreeable, that at night a person may be observed sheltering himself from its rays *with the same care as he would in the day, from those of the sun.*

UNCLE SAM NOT TO BE FLEECED TOO OFTEN.—Some trespassers upon the public lands have been convicted in Alabama, and fined $300 for the cutting of four hundred pine trees, and imprisonment. Uncle Sam loses an immense sum every year by depredations of this kind. The District Attorney of Michigan recently reported to the Solicitor of the Treasury that he had authorized the Marshal to seize some twelve millions of feet of lumber, sawed and in the log, lying at different saw mills in the State, all taken by trespassers from public lands.

A MAN COMFORTABLY SEATED.—Commodore Stockton, who recently resigned his commission in the navy, in answer to the surmises as to the motive, says, in a letter to the Herald, that he did not resign to go to *California*, nor to mount still higher, as that paper suggested. He says:

"You may also say, if you see fit, 'that I did not get down to get up better.' I was well seated. Twenty-five hundred a year—and nothing to do."

IMPORTANT FROM SANTA FE.

The Galveston (Texas) Civilian, of the 14th inst., contains a Proclamation from Col. Munroe, the United States Military Governor in New Mexico, directing the election of Delegates to a Convention to be held for the formation of a State Constitution and Government for the Territory. The Convention was to be held at Santa Fe, on the 15th ult.

Major Neighbors, the Texan Commissioner in New Mexico, has returned to Austin, after ineffectual efforts to organize the country of Santa Fe.

The cause of his failure was the interference of the military authorities at Santa Fe.

FUGITIVE SLAVE CASES.—John Norris, of Boone County, Kentucky, recovered a judgment of $2,800 against Newlan, Crocker, and others, week before last, in the United States Circuit Court at Indianapolis, for slaves which they had forcibly taken from Norris, at South Bend, Ind. Norris had followed his runaway negroes to that place and recovered them, when the defendants took them from him by force. The costs of the suit are about $2,000, which, added to $2,800, makes $4,800.

We learn from the Burlington Telegraph that Elihu Frazier, Thomas Clarkson Frazier, Wm. Johnson, Paul Way, John Comer, and John Pickering, impleaded with several others, for aiding and abetting in the flight of certain slaves belonging to Mr. R. Daggs, of Missouri, and for forcibly rescuing said slaves from the agent of the owner, who recaptured them in this State, were convicted on the previous day, in the U. S. District Court in session in that city, and fined $2,100 for the offence. The counsel for the defence gave notice of a motion for a new trial.—*Exchange Paper.*

LOUISIANA FURNISHING ARMS FOR THE CUBAN EXPEDITION.—The fourth day's proceedings in the examination of General Lopez at New Orleans have reached us by mail, and develope some new and startling facts. The principal witnesses examined were Francois Garcia, keeper of the State Arsenal, his brother, A. Garcia, and T. Moran, employed in the Arsenal, and Jacob Soria, father-in-law of General Rowley, Adjutant General of the State. These all testify that during the months of April and May, a large quantity of arms were delivered from the Arsenal by order of General Rowley, to persons who were to call for them, though the object for which they were to be used was not stated. The arms consisted of 350 guns, 50 pistols, and 120 or 140 sabres. They were packed in boxes and delivered to a colored man who came to the Arsenal and took them away in drays; Mr. Soria superintending the removal. Some were delivered in the day time and some at night. General Rowley has been himself subpœnaed as a witness, and his testimony may clear up his share in the transaction.

HANDLING MOLTEN LEAD AND IRON.—The Boston Traveller says experiments, similar to those recently made in France, by which molten lead and iron are handled with entire impunity, the hands and arms being boldly immersed in the boiling liquids, have been tried with equal success at the scientific school, Cambridge. A fortuitous circumstance discovered that the apparently wonderful results were nothing but the simple effect of what is called the spheroidal condition of water or moisture. The theory of the thing is, that when the metal has attained a high degree of heat, it changes the moisture on the hand, or even the tongue, into globules or spheroidal forms, which prevent the immediate contact of the iron with the skin. The experiments are to be repeated before the Natural Historical Society of Boston soon. If so, they will be duly reported.

ALL RIGHT.—The public will doubtless recollect the trial some three years since, of Gen. Harris, of New Berlin, Chenango County, for an alleged forgery of a draft of $30,000 on Messrs. Clarks of the city of New York. At the trial a large majority of the jury were for acquittal, but they were unable to agree, and the indictment has been hanging over him ever since, till a few days ago. Mr. Attorney General Chatfield very justly and properly, and we apprehend to the entire satisfaction of the public, directed with leave of the court that a *nolle prosequi* be entered in the matter and all further proceedings be discontinued. Of this we are heartily glad, for the General has had a good deal of trouble in the matter, and for no other reason than that he has been prosecuting a claim justly and equitably due his wife.—*N. Y. Republican.*

WHALE-SHOOTING.—Capt. Robert Brown, of the ship North Star, of New London, is about sailing on a whaling voyage, and intends to use his Whaling Guns in the business. Harpoons, with lines attached, are fired from these guns, and so far as they have been tested they have proved entirely successful. In a voyage of the ship Electra, Captain Brown took eleven right whales, nine of which were taken with the guns. In taking polar whales the guns were not required, as they were very tame and easily captured. The guns, harpoons and lances that Captain Brown is going to use on the North Star, are patented and are an improvement upon those used in the Electra.

CHURCH PROPERTY DISPUTE SETTLED.—Readers may probably remember that a disagreement some time since occurred in the Methodist Church at Alexandria, a board of trustees having been elected by the Northern and Southern Churches respectively. An appeal was made to one of the courts, and pending its decision, possession of the church was given to a third or neutral board of trustees. A decision has now been given in favor of the trustees appointed by the Church North.

GUADALOUPE.—The insurrection reported as having occurred at St. Pierre, Martinique, really took place at Point a Petre, in the other French island of Guadaloupe, from which we have had previous reports of serious disturbances. The outbreak occurred on the night of May 12th. The city was declared in a state of siege, and 800 troops were under arms. The Governor was expected from Martinique with more troops.

THE OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD (leading westwardly from Pittsburg) is under contract to Massillon, on the Ohio Canal, and its rapid construction and early completion, says the Pittsburg Gazette, are put beyond the hazard of a doubt. Eighteen months will not roll away before the cars will run from this city to Cleveland, Canton and Massillon.

HONORARY DEGREE.—At a special meeting of the Board of Corporators of the Philadelphia College of Medicine, held last month, the degree of Doctor in Medicine was conferred on Henry Hondby, F. R. S., late Minute Director in the Royal College of Surgeons, London, England.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—The number of deaths during the last week in this city was 171—adults 50, and children 121.

Bank Note List.

CORRECTED FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, BY R. JOHNSTON & Co., BROKERS, No. 26 South Third Street.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29, 1850.

PENNSYLVANIA		**VERMONT**	
Philadelphia banks	par	Bank of St Albans	½ dis
U S bank notes	13 dis	All solvent banks	½ dis
Chambersburg	½ dis	**CONNECTICUT**	
York	½ dis	All solvent banks	½ dis
Berks county	no sale	**MASSACHUSETTS**	
Gettysburg	½ dis	All solvent banks	½ dis
Carlisle	½ dis	**RHODE ISLAND**	
Lewistown	no sale	All solvent banks	½ dis
Brownsville	½ dis	**CANADA**	
Pittsburg	½ dis	Montreal	4 dis
Waynesburg	1 dis	**VIRGINIA**	
Washington	1 dis	Bk of Va & branches	½ dis
Erie	1½ dis	Far Bk & branches	½ dis
Susquehanna co'nty	failed	Valley Bk & branch	½ dis
Lebanon	par	Ex Bk & branches	½ dis
Lehigh county bk	no sale	Wheeling	1 dis
Towanda	no sale	**NORTH CAROLINA**	
Honesdale	1 dis	All solvent banks	1½ dis
Harrisburg	½ dis	Small notes	1½ dis
West Branch	par	**SOUTH CAROLINA**	
Wyoming	par	So West R R	1 dis
Middletown	½ dis	All solvent banks	1 dis
Northampton	no sale	Small notes	1½ dis
Schuylkill Haven	par	**GEORGIA**	
Pottsville	par	Bk of St Mary's	1½ dis
Danville	par	Central bk of Mid	1½ dis
Relief notes	½a1 dis	Georgia R R Co	1½ dis
NEW JERSEY		Ruckersville bkg co	—
Trenton, M't Holly, Bridgeton, Salem, Camden, Medford	par	All solvent banks	1 dis
Plainfield	closed	Small notes	1½ dis
State bk at Morris	failed	**ALABAMA**	
Newark, Newtown, Paterson, Morristown, New Brunswick, Middletown Point, Orange, Belvedere, Elizabethtown, Dover, Rahway, P'rth Amboy	½ dis	Bk of Mobile	1½ dis
N Hope, Del Bridge	failed	Country banks	3 dis
Yard, Del Br'ge co	10 dis	**MISSISSIPPI**	
DELAWARE		All banks	unc
All solvent banks	par	**LOUISIANA**	
Del City Bk under 5's	1 dis	All solvent bks	1½ dis
Other small	½ dis	**FLORIDA**	
MARYLAND		So Life & Trust Co	—
Baltimore banks	½ dis	**OHIO**	
Mineral bank	½ dis	Bk of Wooster	80 dis
Salisbury	1½ dis	Com bk of Sciota	15 dis
Cent Bank	1 dis	All solvent bks	1½ dis
Frederick county	½ dis	Small notes	1½ dis
Cumberland	½ dis	**KENTUCKY**	
Washington county	½ dis	All solvent bks	1½ dis
Hagerstown	½ dis	Small notes	1½ dis
Havre-de-Grace	1 dis	**INDIANA**	
Far & Millers bk	no sale	State bank	1½ dis
DIST. OF COLUMBIA		Small notes	1½ dis
All solvent banks	½ dis	**ILLINOIS**	
NEW YORK		Bank of Illinois	60 dis
City banks	par a ½ d	State bank	70 dis
Atlas bank	6a30 dis	Bank of Cairo	—
Country banks	½ dis	**MISSOURI**	
MAINE		All solvent banks	1½ dis
All solvent banks	½ dis	**TENNESSEE**	
NEW HAMPSHIRE		All solvent banks	2½ dis
All solvent banks	½ dis	**MICHIGAN**	
		Bk of St Clair	no sale
		Far's & Mech's	3 dis
		ARKANSAS	
		All banks	no sale
		WISCONSIN	
		Mineral Point	—
		Bank of Milwaukie	—
		IOWA	
		Miners Bank	—

Jacob Hays, who was for many years a terror to evil doers, and who, during later years, has officiated as usher for the Common Council of New York, expired on Friday week, in the 79th year of his age. He was the Fouché of America.

Matthew L. Davis, the "Spy in Washington," a well known character in political and literary circles, died on Friday evening week, at Manhattanville, near New York, at the residence of his son.

The new autophon, or organ, is an invention of Mr. Dawson. The principle is a simple one, but the effect is marvellous. Perforated paper, the holes corresponding with certain notes of music, is drawn through an aperture over the organ pipes. This stops some, and leaves the air to rush out from others. The music produced is exactly conformable to the perforations, and may be varied to any extent. An instrument costs about $125.

OUR MAIL RECEIPTS.

Receipts for the Saturday Evening Post from the 17th to the 22d June.

June 17, received from			
D Jenkinson	$6 00	M Crowell	2 00
P Springer	2 00	S W Finley	2 00
Mrs E G Kromer	2 00	S Everett	1 00
D J Smith	2 00	W Beardsley	2 00
W D McKissack	20 00	Mrs N Kelso	2 00
H P Kinnear	2 00	G Keeley	2 00
I T Horner	2 00	A M Williams	5 00
Miss C A Miller	2 00	R L Wooten	4 00
F Packard	2 00	W Hartsfield	2 00
H J Waters	1 00	J B Gradney	2 00
L C Noble	5 00	T A Burke	2 00
A J Wyckoop	20 00	J C Cook	2 00
H Boffet	5 00	J M Snodgrass	3 00
W W Tanney	2 00	Rev J C Paarr	4 00
June 18			
C Robb	2 00	J B Gruelle	1 00
J Worthington	2 00	F G Duvall	2 00
W W Gray	2 00	J M Crow	2 00
J P Dugan	5 00	C H Thornley	15 00
C Hartman	2 00	E B Mortimer	9 00
A Lawson	5 00		
June 19			
J Evans	104 08	W W Giles	1 00
G F Horton	5 00	P Killingsworth	1 00
J T Keever	1 00	W P Van Antwerp	2 00
R Navier	1 00	E J Salmons	4 00
G N Crowley	10 00	J Logden	5 00
J R Thomas	2 00	H Upham	2 00
P F Hemsley	2 00	W Adams	12 72
E Patrick	2 00	I E James, agt.	100 00
June 20			
R & E Aull	3 50	J P Billingsley	1 00
D Keedig	2 00	J B Gruelle	1 00
Mrs M E Sterling	1 00	O Chapston	5 00
W Wiley	1 00	F Williams	7 00
D J Smith	2 00	A B Hale	2 00
D W C Tillotson	3 00	S J Mersereau	1 25
J R Sansom	4 00	A G Stitt	2 00
W H Talley	2 00		
June 21			
M Slater	1 25	T Deckson	2 12
D B Gardner	2 00	L Cook	4 00
E R Tooker	5 00	F Wilson	2 00
J & R McLain	2 00	J Slecker	4 00
H P Webb	5 00	J A Montcalm	6 00
E Hyatt	3 00	H R Fordney	10 00
E G Luce	2 00		
June 22			
C Clement	2 00	D Sullivan	2 00
T J Rogers	10 00	A S Dickey	1 00
J Bennett	2 00	E A Kimball	1 50
A Waling	2 00	Mrs R A Milan	1 75
Mrs A Wylie	2 50	P A Downey	10 25
W Hicks	2 00	H A Malan	2 00
W E Hughes	1 00	R P Moody	2 00
J D Claypoole	4 00	J K Franklin	2 00

The Markets.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

SATURDAY, June 22, 1850.

REMARKS.—The weather has been quite warm during the past week and business generally has been dull and inactive. Breadstuffs and Cotton are held firmly, but the sales are on a very restricted scale. Sugar and Molasses continue to attract attention, and prices are advancing. The Money market continues easy, and the Banks are liberal in their accommodations. Exchange on England has advanced to 10¼a10½.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The Flour market has been exceedingly dull and inactive during the past week but the receipts have been small, and prices are steadily maintained; the demand for export has been limited, and only 4a4,500 barrels standard and good brands sold at $5.25, including some of a choice brand at $5.37½; extra at $5.50 per bbl; the sales for city consumption have been limited at $5 25a5,62½ for common brands and extra, and $6a6 75 for fancy New York. 300 bbls Rye Flour sold at $3, and 3a400 bbls Corn Meal at about the same price.

The amount of Flour and Meal inspected during the week ending the 21st inst. was as follows:

Wheat Flour	bbls	10,049
do.	half bbls	122
Rye Flour	bbls	1,493
Corn Meal	bbls	3,954
do.	hhds	81

GRAIN.—The supplies of Wheat have been exceedingly small; there has been a good demand for shipment Eastward, and prices are well maintained; sales of 12a15,000 bushels at $1.16a1.22 for inferior and prime red, and $1.28a1.30 per bushel for white. In Rye nothing doing. Corn early in the week was in limited demand, but since there has been more inquiry; sales of 20,000 bushels yellow at 62a62½, and to day at 61c, and white at 60c. Oats have been in good demand, and 10a12,000 bushels Pennsylvania sold at 4 a44, and 2,000 bushels Southern at 41c per bushel.

PROVISIONS.—Pork is held firmly, but the demand is limited; small sales of Mess at $11a11.25 per bbl cash and on time, and some sour Mess at $10 25. City packed Mess Beef is steady at $12.50a13 per bbl. Bacon—Prices are steady; sales of Hams at 8a10¼. Sides 6, and Shoulders 5c per lb. Sales of Lard at 7¼a7½c per lb in bbls and kegs. In Butter and Cheese no change.

AMERICAN FABRICS.—The sales of all descriptions of both Cotton and Woollen Goods continue small but without change in prices.

BARK.—There is a moderate demand for Quercitron Bark, and 100 hhds No. 1 sold at $40 per ton. Several cargoes of Spanish Oak Bark sold at $13a18 per cord, and Chesnut at $11.

CANDLES.—Limited sales of both Sperm and Tallow at former rates.

COAL.—There is no change to notice in the market; the demand for shipment continues limited, but prices are steadily maintained. Sales of Allegheny Bituminous Coal at 15a16c per bushel.

COFFEE.—The market has been active, and prices are firm; sales of 6,000 bags Maracaibo, Laguayra and Rio at 9a9½c per lb on time.

COPPER.—Prices of Sheathing Copper and Yellow Metal have not varied for a month past.

COTTON.—The market has been quiet, but prices are very firm; sales of 500 bales Upland and New Orleans at 13a13¾c per lb on time.

DRUGS AND DYES.—The market has been unusually quiet, but prices have undergone no change; sales of Soda Ash at 2¼a3½c, Sal Soda 1½c, Alum 2¼a3c per lb, and some St. Domingo Logwood, to arrive, at $16.50 per ton.

FEATHERS.—Demand limited; sales of 6,000 lbs Western, in lots at 31a33c per lb.

FISH.—The demand for Mackerel continues limited and prices have further declined; sales of No. 1 from store at $10a10, No. 2 at $8.50a9, and No. 3 at $4,75a5 per bbl. In Codfish nothing doing.

FRUIT.—A cargo of 4,000 boxes Palermo Oranges and Lemons has been disposed of from the wharf at 50c to $4.50 per box, as in quality—another cargo has arrived, and is now landing.

GINSENG.—Small sales of Crude at 35 cts per lb cash—some holders ask more.

GUANO.—The sales are limited at our former quotations.

HEMP.—Market quiet; a sale of 70 bales Dew Rotted at $115 per ton, on time.

HIDES.—Market quiet; an import of Maracaibo has arrived but not yet disposed of.

HOPS.—Continue dull of sale; we quote Eastern at 13c per lb.

INDIGO.—Prices are firm; sales of 40 ceroons Caraccas on private terms, and some Bengal at $1a1.10 per lb on time.

IRON.—The market is dull, and prices have declined; sales of 500 tons No. 1 Anthracite at $20, and No. 2 at $18 per ton. In Bar and Boiler Iron no change.

LEAD.—Is in limited request, and prices drooping. No sales this week.

LEATHER.—The stock continues quite small and prices are firm.

LUMBER.—There is a moderate demand for all kinds. Sales of Southern Flooring Boards at $18a19. Yellow Pine Sap Boards at $13a15 per M feet; 900,000 Laths at $1.25 per M.

There were shipped by the Lehigh Canal, for the week ending the 15th inst.

	Feet
	1,214,000
Previously	13,446,645
Total this season	14,660,645

MOLASSES.—The stock is small, and prices fully sustained; sales of 7a800 hhds Cuba at 21a22 cts on time.

NAVAL STORES.—Sales of Spirits of Turpentine at 34a36c. In Rosin, Tar and Pitch no large sales.

OILS.—Fish Oils are in moderate demand at former rates. Lard Oil sells in lots at 60a65c. Linseed Oil is firm at 71a73c.

PLASTER.—A cargo of Soft sold at $2.25 per ton.

RICE.—Market quiet; sales in lots at 3¼a3½c per lb cash and on time.

SALT.—No arrivals and no sales this week.

SEEDS.—Cloverseed is quiet; we quote old at $3.25a3.37½, and new at $3.75a4. In Timothy and Flaxseed no change.

SPICES.—Market quiet, and prices steady.

SPIRITS.—Brandy and Gin are in limited request, and the sales are only in small lots at our former quotations. Sales of N. E. Rum at 28a29c in large and small lots. Whiskey has declined; sales in bbls at 25a24c, closing at 24, and in hhds at 24c.

SUGAR.—The stock of Sugar is exceedingly light, and smaller than at the same period for several years past; prices have in consequence slightly improved; sales of 800 hhds. Cuba at 5¼a5½ and New Orleans at 5¼ cts per lb all on time.

TALLOW.—Is in limited request at 6¼a7c per lb for Rendered.

TEAS.—The sales are to a moderate extent to the trade at former prices.

TOBACCO.—The market is quiet, and prices well sustained. The accounts from Kentucky respecting the growing crop, are very unfavorable.

WINES.—A catalogue was offered by auction on Tuesday last, but generally only the samples were disposed of.

WOOL.—The supplies continue to come in slowly. There is a good demand, and it is taken on arrival at full prices; sales of 40,000 lbs within the range of 29 a45c per lb on time.

FREIGHTS.—In foreign there is little or nothing doing, and the rates are nominal. Colliers are in fair demand at $1 31a1.35 per ton to Boston, $1a1.05 to Rhode Island, and 90a95c to New York.—*Inquirer.*

CATTLE MARKETS.

PHILADA., June 24.—The offerings of Beef Cattle for the week were about 1,500 head. Beeves are selling from $6.00 to 8.00 per 100 pounds. Hogs—There were 600 head in the market, and sold from $5.00 to 5.50 per 100 lbs. Cows—About 200 sold from $16 to 40. Sheep and Lambs—The former from $2 to 4, the latter from $1 to 3.

NEW YORK, June 24.—Offered, 1,800 Beeves, (all Southern,) 100 Cows and Calves, and 5,000 Sheep and Lambs. Prices, etc.—Beeves—Market has been pretty dull during the week. Prices, however, keep up well, though hardly so firm, as at the close of business last Monday. Sales at from $6 to 8 per cwt. About 300 head would be left over unsold. 120 head were driven to Boston, and 40 shipped to Bermuda. Cows and Calves were in better supply than for a long while past. Sales were made at from $42 to 45. All sold. Sheep and Lambs are also in excellent supply. Sales at from $1 50 to 7, as in quality for Sheep, and $2a3,50 for Lambs. All sold.

NEW YORK MARKETS, JUNE 22.

COTTON dealers are waiting their letters, and the sales do not exceed 1,200 bales at previous prices.

COFFEE—The market continues very firm, and prices since the steamer are ½ to ¼ better. The last sales of Rio were at 8¾a10¼c.

LEAD—Sales have been made to arrive of 4,000 pigs Galena at $4.10.

HEMP—There is a quietness in the market, but prices remain without variation. Manilla is quoted 9c, Sisal the same, and American dew rotted $115a125.

ASHES—Begin to move. The sales are 60 bbls at $5.68a5.75 for Pots, and $6 for Pearls.

In FLOUR there is less movement, and some descriptions are easier; the sales are 3,100 bbls at $5.37a5.44 for common and straight State, $5.50a5,75 for mixed and choice Michigan, and $6.12a6.18 for prime Genesee; included in the sales are 500 bbls Canadian at $5.06.

In Southern the market is easier; sales 900 bbls at $4.50a5.62.

Rye Flour is $2.94, with sales 200 bbls.

There is nothing doing in Meal and prices remain unchanged.

GRAIN—In Wheat there is a continued dullness, though quotations rule firm. Rye is lower, with sales 3,500 bushels at 61c.

The market for Corn is a shade lower, and the sales are 18,000 bushels at 58a59 cts for heated, 62a63 for mixed and 64½ for Northern yellow. Oats are without change.

PROVISIONS—In Pork there is more doing, but prices show no change. The sales are 800 barrels at $10.75a8.75 for mess and prime. Beef continues quiet. In Cut Meats there were sales of 50 hhds. Shoulders at 4c. Lard rules very dull, sales not exceeding 00 bbls at 7c.

FREIGHTS—Engagements were made for Liverpool at 5s 3d; Flour at 9d; Corn at 2¼a3d, and Flour for London at 1s.

MOLASSES—Holders remain firm, but the sales are only moderate. New Orleans is 23a26½; Cuba Muscovado 23a26; and Porto Rico 22a31c, 4 mos.

SUGAR continues stiff, and holders do not press their supplies. The sales have been 300 hhds New Orleans at 5a5⅞, and 200 Cuba Muscovado at 5¼a6c, and Porto Rico, in lots, at 5¼a6¼c, all 4 mos.

ALMANAC.

July, 1850	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	HIGH WATER	MOON'S PHASES
29 Saturday,	4 35	7 24	5 47	
30 Sunday,	4 36	7 24	6 31	
1 Monday,	4 36	7 24	7 14	
2 Tuesday,	4 36	7 24	7 58	
3 Wed'sday,	4 37	7 23	8 43	Last 2 12 51
4 Thursday,	4 37	7 23	9 30	New 9 9 28
5 Friday,	4 37	7 23	10 20	First 16 1 49
6 Saturday,	4 38	7 22	11 15	Full 24 12 22

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

	9 o'clock	12 o'clock	3 o'clock
June 16,	67	83	80
17,	66	78	81
18,	71	79	83
19,	75	86	92
20,	78	89	94
21,	78	85	86
22,	76	80	80

Marriages.

On the 12th inst. by the Rev. Jos. H. Kennard, Mr. JOHN LUTER, of Montgomery county, to Miss MARY A. WARD, of Philadelphia county.

On the 18th inst. by the same, in the Tenth Baptist Church, Mr. GEORGE S. BANGER, to Miss SALLIE E. HOLLINSHEAD, both of this city.

On the 20th inst. by the same, Mr. Geo. W. RADCLIFF, to Miss AMANDA ENGLER, both of Bucks co.

On the 20th inst. by the Rev. Mr. JONATHAN M. MILLER, to Miss MARY A. TIMBERS, both of Spring Garden.

On Thursday, the 6th inst. by the Rev. B. P. Wilson, Mr. WALTER R. TAPSCOTT, to Miss JANE E. CARPENTER, near Scottville, Allen county, Ky.

On the 5th inst. by the Rev. Samuel B. Wylie, D.D., JAMES P. CUMMINS, of N. York, to MARGARET, daughter of Clement McGuire, of this city.

On the 28th May, at the Head Quarters of Major W. W. Chapman, Fort Brown, Texas, Dr. GREYSON M. PREVOST, late of the U. S. Army, to Doña MARIA ANA GOMEZ, daughter of Don Severo Gomez, of Fresnillo, State of Zacatecas, Mexico.

On the 18th inst. by the Rev. Thos. G. Allen, Mr. WILLIAM ABBOT, to Miss MARY A. ROSS.

On the 28th ultimo, by the Rev. A. D. Gillette, GEORGE W. PAYNE, to JULIA A. KEESE, all of Philadelphia.

On the 18th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Durbin, Mr. JOHN W. BAKER, to Miss JOSEPHENE WOODSIDE, daughter of Mr. John A. Woodside, all of this city.

On the 16th inst. by the Rev. D. Doctor, Mr. MARSHALL ENGLISH, to Miss MARY A. JONES, all of this city.

On the 17th inst. by the Rev. M. C. Lightner, Rector of Christ Church, Reading, CHARLES WHITAKER, to CATHARINE, daughter of Joseph Ripka, Esq. both of Manayunk, Pa.

In St. Mary's Church, Burlington, N. J., on the 17th inst. by the Right Rev. Bishop Doane, M. R. TRAVERS, to SOPHIA DALLAS, daughter of the late Edmund C. Watmough, Esq. of this city.

On the 17th inst. by the Rev. I. T. Cooper, at his residence, Mr. JOHN W. HICKS, to Mrs. ELIZABETH S. COOPER, all of Philadelphia.

On the 17th inst. by the Rev. Jas. McFarland, Mr. JAMES GIBSON, to Miss SARAH E. LEE, both of Frankford.

On the 16th inst. by the Rev. Bishop Kenrick, Mr. JOHN THORP, to Miss SARAH A. BEATH, all of Philadelphia.

On the 12th inst. by the Rev. L. Smith, ULYSSES MERCUR, Esq. of Towanda, Pa., to Miss SARAH S., daughter of Gen. Davis, of Davisville, Pa.

At Blackwoodtown, on the 8th inst. by the Rev. H. Westcott, Mr. FRANKLIN W. PEABODY, to Miss MARY THORN, both of Philadelphia.

On the 20th inst. by the Rev. T. Stork, SAMUEL C. WHITE, to SALOME J. FEDERICK.

Deaths.

On the 19th inst. MARGARETTA, wife of David K. Maddock, aged 39 years.

On the 20th inst. ISAAC C. FIELD, aged 42 years.

On the 19th inst. PHILIP S. PHYSICK, aged 19.

On the 19th inst. KATHERINE, daughter of Stephen and Lavinia Gimer, aged 20 years.

On the 18th inst. at Brookside, near Havre de Grace, Md., Mrs. ADRIANA, wife of Dr. J. K. Supping-ton.

On the 18th inst. Mr. ROBERT HAZELTON, aged 61.

On the 19th inst. JANE LIGGET, Sr. aged 76.

On the 20th inst. OLIVER B. son of John Lindsay, aged 23 years.

On the 17th inst. Mrs. MARGARET, wife of Thomas Daniy, aged 42 years.

On the 17th instant, Mrs. MARGARET VANDEVEER, aged 25 years.

On the 18th inst. WILLIAM NORTON, Sr. aged 67.

On the 18th inst. GEORGE P. ROGERS, aged 28.

On the 21st inst. HANNAH W. BROWN, aged 64.

On the 20th inst. Mr. SAMUEL BRISBANE, aged 52.

On the 19th inst. Mrs. SARAH BEATH, aged 82.

On the 18th inst. Mr. WILLIAM MCGOWEN, aged 7-.

On the 19th inst. Mr. BASTLE CASNER, aged 57.

On the 20th inst. JAMES HENRY, son of Thos. L. and Ann Buckingham, aged 6 years.

On the 20th inst. A. R. CONNER, aged 45 years.

On the 20th inst. Mrs. ELIZABETH NEWTON, aged 76.

At Pittsburg, on the 20th inst. Mrs. MATILDA, wife of the Rev. J. Vogelbach, aged 31 years.

On the 17th inst. Mr. THOMAS RUSSELL, aged 81.

On the 19th inst. MARIA, wife of G. Rover, aged 67.

On the 20th inst. JOHN SHELLY, aged 14 years.

In Baltimore, on the 15th inst. SARAH A. SHERMAN, aged 76 years.

On the 17th inst. ADELINE KATE, daughter of Etienne and Margaret Joyce, aged 4 years.

On the 19th inst. MARIA LOUISA, daughter of John L. and Mary A. Henderson, aged 22 months.

On the 18th inst. ROBERT MCFLIN, aged 23 years.

On the 18th inst. SARAH ELIZABETH, daughter of J. and Lucy Brewer, aged 19 months.

On the 18th inst. RACHEL BOON, aged 10 years.

On the 19th inst. SAMUEL, son of David and Ann Pennywell, aged 5 months.

On the 18th inst. EMMA FRANCIS, daughter of Benj. and Rachel Fish, aged 3 years.

On the 17th inst. Mr. JAMES STEELE, aged 69.

On the 19th inst. GEORGE H. FRIZER, and on the 17th inst. WASHINGTON FRIZER.

On the 17th inst. CATHARINE KEIM, aged 34.

On the 21st inst. Mr. LEWIS RILEY, aged 81.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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For each subsequent insertion,	$1.50
For one square 6 months,	$20.00
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NO EXCUSE FOR NOT BEING ABLE TO WRITE.—Any person who can afford Fifty Cents for a set of RAND'S COPY BOOKS, and are able to read the instructions on the covers, cannot fail to become good, if not elegant writers, by the time they are finished. Parents and persons living at a distance, by enclosing $1, will have two sets of them sent to their address per mail. Postage 1 cents per copy. R. H. RAND, je22-3t 49 South NINTH Street.

WAGNER & HIGGINS, WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS of fine Rosewood, Walnut, and Mahogany Tete Tete, Sweep Back, Gothic and other Rich Antique and Modern FURNITURE. Store No. 208 BOWERY. Factory Nos. 94, 96 and 98 Attorney Street, NEW YORK. may4-3m

GALVANIZED CHAIN PUMPS.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD ANNOUNCE to the public that he still continues his business at the old stand, and is manufacturing the above article in a manner superior to any now in use. Dealers supplied in any quantity at the lowest cash price. All orders addressed to the subscriber at the *Norwalk Iron Foundry* will be promptly attended to. my11-8t* JOSEPH G. FOWLER. *Norwalk, Connecticut, April 26, 1850.*

CAMBLOS & BROTHER, EXCHANGE BANKERS, No. 22 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

UNCURRENT BANK NOTES and GOLD and SILVER COIN, will be bought and sold on the most reasonable terms.

BILLS, NOTES and DRAFTS throughout the United States, will be promptly collected, and EXCHANGE on all the Principal Cities, furnished at the lowest possible rates. ap13-1y April 5, 1850.

GEORGE J. HENKELS, CABINET MAKER, AND UPHOLSTERER, NO. 173 CHESNUT STREET, (OPPOSITE THE STATE HOUSE.)

Offers for sale the largest stock of well manufactured CABINET WARE in the United States. This stock will be found unequalled in excellence of material and workmanship; embracing all the LATEST DESIGNS, *For DRAWING ROOMS AND CHAMBERS*, and will be sold at the lowest possible rates, for cash, or approved city paper.

AN ASSORTMENT OF ELEGANT BOUDOIR AND SQUARE PIANOS, For sale at very reduced prices. feb 23-1y

I. O. O. F.

J. W. & E. D. STOKES, Merchant Tailors and Wholesale Dealers in Clothing, Manufacturers of Regalia, Sashes, Costumes, &c., &c.

No. 194 Market Street below Sixth Street.

WOULD call the attention of those purchasing Regalia to their assortment, which is large, well selected and cheap; comprising a great variety of styles and qualities adapted to every degree and position in the Order. ma19-1y

NOTICE.

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS OF THE LATE "SATURDAY COURIER."

THE LONG PENDING DIFFICULTY between the present publisher of this paper and the heirs of E. Holden, deceased, late partner, having been amicably settled by a division of the debts due the same, and the accounts due and unpaid in the State of Michigan up to the 4th of Feb. 1848, having been assigned (among other States) to the heirs of said estate—I hereby request all persons indebted to the late firm, in the said State of Michigan, to pay over to C. W. James, of Cincinnati, O., or his assistants, the amount of their indebtedness, as they alone are authorized to receive and receipt for the same, and it is desirable that these claims should be settled as early as possible. WM. NEAL, Administrator. 5 mo., 3rd, 1850. (je15-3t)

MISS JANE MILLER would call the attention of purchasers to her STRAW and FANCY MILLINARY Establishment, 89 North SECOND St. A large assortment of Bonnets, Caps, Children's Hats, Flowers, and a variety of Fancy Articles, which she will sell at the lowest prices wholesale and retail. Ladies who are disposed to patronise their own sex are particularly solicited.

N. B.—Bonnets repaired. my18-1y

ARCHER & WARNER, MANUFACTURERS, NO. 119 CHESNUT STREET, Would call the attention of purchasers to their extensive assortment of ELEGANT LAMPS, CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, PENDANTS, and other burners of original and splendid designs, and of the best workmanship and finish. The recent award of a gold medal by the Franklin Institute "for the great improvement" exhibited in their workmanship, and especially for the BEAUTY and GRACE of their ORIGINAL PATTERNS, is a guarantee that persons purchasing at this establishment will be furnished with an article that will be satisfactory in all respects.

They also introduce Gas Pipes into buildings in the best manner, and at the lowest rates, and attend to all kinds of altering and repairing. All work done by this house WARRANTED SATISFACTORY.

The recent introduction of improved machinery, and the division of labor instituted in their factory, enable them to offer articles of ORIGINAL PATTERNS, that will compare with any establishment in the country, in regard to either workmanship or price. mar16-tf

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

The subscriber would invite the special attention of the public to his extensive assortment of goods in the above line, which he is prepared to sell at lower rates than heretofore offered. The stock is varied and handsome. Consisting in part of

WATCHES,

Gold Lever Watches, full jewelled, Hunting Cases, 18 carats, heavy and good from	$60 to 120
" " 18 carat cases from	30 to 120
Silver "	18 to 30
Lepine	10 to 15

And others at lower rates than the above.

JEWELRY.

Gold Chains of every pattern and variety. Medalions, double and single glasses, a very handsome article suitable for Daguerreotypes. Necklaces, Bracelets, Pins and Rings, Garnets, Topaz, &c., Breast Pins of single and cluster stones, Rings of every variety and price. Ear-Rings do.

SILVER WARE.

This article especial care is taken to have the silver fine, and nothing is used for melting but half dollars and the public may feel assured that they can get no better article nor at a lower price. Silver Tea Setts made to order. Table, Dessert and Teaspoons of all prices according to weight. Table, Dessert and Tea Forks. Butter Knives, Sugar Tongs, Sugar Scoops, Fish Knives, &c. Soup and Oyster Ladles, &c., &c.

PLATED WARE.

A very superior article of plated Forks, Table and Dessert and Table and Teaspoons, Cake Baskets, Castors, Candlesticks, &c.

BRITTANIA WARE.

Beautiful Pattern Tea setts at low prices. Also, Urns and Water Kettles, Castor cut Bottles, very handsome, &c., all of which will be warranted to be what they are represented, and at the very lowest rates, as the subscriber is determined not to be undersold by any house in the country.

S. M. HOPPER.

No. 90 Chesnut street, between Second and Third, Phila.

☞ PLEASE TO READ THIS. ☜

SEARS' NEW PICTORIAL WORKS FOR 1850. GREAT CHANCE FOR BOOK AGENTS TO CLEAR FROM $500 TO $1,000 A YEAR.

AGENTS WANTED in every Town and County throughout the Union, to sell "*Sear's New and Popular Pictorial Works*," universally acknowledged to be the best and cheapest ever published, as they certainly are the most saleable. They consist of—"A New and Popular Pictorial Description of the United States," "Pictorial History of the American Revolution," "Scenes and Sketches of Continental Europe," "Description of Great Britain and Ireland," "Pictorial Family Annual," "Treasury of Knowledge," "Information for the People," "The Family Instructor," "Pictorial Sunday-Book," "Bible Biography," "Bible History," and Second Series of the "Wonders of the World," &c., &c., &c.

Any active agent may clear $500 or $1,000 a year. A cash capital of at least $35 or $50 will be necessary. Full particulars of the principles and profits of the agency will be given on application, either personally or by letter. The postage must in all cases be paid. Please to address ROBERT SEARS, Publisher, my25-tf 128 Nassau Street, New York.

DR. D. JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES.

These medicines are prepared with great care and expressly for family use, and are so admirably calculated to preserve health and remove disease, that no family should ever be without them.

They are composed from some of my original prescriptions during a long practice without the most distant idea of extending them beyond those limits; but in consequence of the astonishing success attending their use in removing the diseases for which I recommended them, they became very popular, and were called for again and again, so that I found it necessary to prepare them in much larger quantities in order to meet the constant demand for them. This demand has been continually increasing ever since, until there is now scarcely a town or hamlet on this Continent in which they are not used to a greater or less extent. Besides immense quantities are annually ordered from the West India Islands, and from the British and Spanish Possessions in the East Indies.

I would here take occasion to remark, that I was a Student of one of the best Medical Institutions in the United States, (The University of Pennsylvania,) and have now had nearly thirty years' experience in an extensive and diversified practice, by which I have had ample opportunities of acquiring a knowledge of diseases, and the remedies best calculated to remove them.

The public have therefore a guarantee, that these preparations are carefully compounded upon scientific principles, by one thoroughly acquainted with the medicinal qualities and effects of each article separately, and of their combined influence when chemically united—and one also who has a perfect knowledge of the structure of the Human System, and of the functions of each Organ, both in their healthy and diseased condition.

I can therefore recommend these preparations with the greatest confidence, and am fully persuaded from past experience, that they will give very GENERAL, if not UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION, but at the same time I do not pretend to assert that they are "CURE-ALLS," nor that they are in all cases, and under all circumstances, absolutely infallible. Yet I can truly say, that I am unacquainted with any combination of medicines which have always been so uniformly successful in removing the various diseases for which I have severally recommended them, and I hereby assure the public, that they need not fear either to use or recommend them, as they will in an eminent degree perform all that is stated in the directions accompanying each article.

The popularity of these "Family Medicines" is not confined to the illiterate and credulous, but innumerable persons of intelligence and character, occupying the most prominent stations in society, too honest to impose upon others, and too sagacious to be imposed upon themselves, not only use but recommend these preparations in the highest terms of praise for the uniformity of their success in subduing diseases. They are now regularly prescribed in all the Hospitals on the Island of Cuba, and from six Professors of those Institutions, I have received certificates, but it is unnecessary to particularize cases, for I am daily in the receipt of letters from every quarter, which, if they do not inform me of *such* extraordinary cure, at least contain the following sentence: "YOUR MEDICINES GIVE UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION TO ALL WHO HAVE USED THEM."

DAVID JAYNE, M. D.

Among the many thousands of persons who recommend the use of these FAMILY MEDICINES, from occurring or witnessing their beneficial effects, may be found the names of the

Rev. John M. Peck, Rock Spring, Ill.
Rev. James S. Welsh, Hickory Grove, Mo., late of Burlington, N. J.
Rev. D. H. Miller, Chester at Roads, Ohio.
Rev. Wm. Laws, Modestown, Va.
Rev. Daniel Davis, Salisbury, Md.
Rev. R. R. Williams, M. D., Snowhill, Md.
Rev. D. R. Murphy, Pleasant Mount, Mo.
Rev. Simeon Siegfried, Greensburg, Pa.
Rev. Leonard Fletcher, late of Philadelphia.
Rev. Wm. Shadrack, do. do.
Rev. Joseph Rusling, late of St. John Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Philadelphia.
Rev. Charles Tucker, Philadelphia.
Rev. Eugenia Kincaid, formerly a Missionary to Burmah.
Rev. Wm. Lewis, Charleston, S. C.
Rt. Rev. Philander Chase, of Jubilee College, and Episcopal Bishop of Illinois.
Rev. James O. Rodgers, Meth. Min., Somerset Co., N. J.
Rev. Mr. Johns, Methodist Episcopal Preacher, Philad.
Rev. Joseph O. Gilbert, do. Norristown, Ill.
Rev. John Laws, do. Modestown, Va.
Rev. George A. Shryock, Meth. Prot. Minister, Philada.
Rev. Henry D. Moore, Pastor Second Independent Church, Philadelphia.
Rev. J. L. Turner, Methodist Prot. Min., Erie Co., Pa.
Rev. Charles J. Hopkins, City of New York.
Rev. C. C. P. Crosby, Louisville, Ky., late of New York.
Rev. C. C. Park, late of Haddonfield, N. J.
Rev. J. W. Wigg, late of Moorestown, N. J.
Rev. Arthur B. Bradford, Pastor Presbyterian Church, Darlington, Pa.
Hon. Judge B. N. Rickardson, Palmyra, Ohio.
Dr. John Quigley, Shepherdstown, Va.
Dr. Thomas B. Thompson, Bracevilie, Ia.
Dr. J. P. Kennedy, Chitteango, N. Y.
Dr. N. Reynolds, Pleasant Hill, Mo.
Dr. D. W. C. Johnson, La Grange, N. C.
Dr. James L. Dusenbery, Statesville, N. C.
Dr. John McCarroll, Hopkinsville, Ky.
Dr. Wm. Converse, Princeton, Ill.
Gen. Timothy Shaw, Sandford, Me.
Dr. P. Mason, Connersville, Ia.
Dr. Wm. C. Stansbury, Neptune, Ohio.
Dr. David Young, Talbotton, Geo.
Dr. Wm. C. Little, Milledgeville, Geo.
Dr. J. H. Nelson, Huntsville, Ill.
Dr. Thomas B. Conger, Cote Sans Dessier, Mo.
Dr. Isaac Hammer, Huntsville, Ind.
Dr. L. M. Knapp, Professor of Materia Medica in Laporte Medical College, Ind.
Dr. E. B. Woodworth, Flint Creek, N. Y.
Dr. Wm. Steeling, late Physician to the Cumberland, N. J., Alms-house.
Dr. Luther Brigham, Lowell, Mass.
Rev. Robert F. Young, Salem, N. J.
Rev. Mr. Mooreshead, Pastor Episcopal Church, Mount Holly, N. J.
Rev. J. P. Hall, Ridley Creek, Pa.
Rev. J. Goddard, one of the Baptist Missionaries to Bangkok, Siam.
Rev. E. L. Abbott, do. at Sandoway Aracan, in Burmah.
Rev. L. Ingalls, do. at Akyab, Aracan.
Rev. John T. Jones, do. at Siam.
Rev. Mr. Chandler, do. do.
Rev. A. N. Arnold, do. Corfu, Ionian Islands.
Rev. A. Judson, do. Maulmain, Burmah.
Rev. J. G. Binney, do. do.
Rev. Elias Bond, one of the Missionaries of the Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions at Kohala, Sandwich Islands.
Rev. Dr. J. Going, late President of Granville College, Ohio.
Rev. Rufus Babcock, late Pres. of Waterville College, Me.
Hon. Lewis C. Levin, Member of Congress from Penna.
Hon. W. R. W. Cobb, do. do. from Alabama.
Gen. Wm. Duncan, Philadelphia.
Gen. Isaac Thresold, Bridgeton, N. J.
Dr. Don Augustin Fosato, Professor of Medicine and Surgery in the Royal Military Hospital, St. Ambrosio, at Havana, Island of Cuba.
Dr. Don Juan Francisco Valdes, also a Professor in the same Institution.
Dr. Don Jose Amanio De Ayala, 2d Professor in said Hospital.
Dr. Don Augustin Valdes Y Sanchez, an eminent Physician of Havana.
Hon. Elias P. Seeley, formerly Governor of New Jersey.
Rev. Joseph Graham, West Union, S. C.
Rev. Herman Mercer, Florida.
Rev. John S. Maginnis, Professor of Theology in Madison University.
Rev. George W. Eaton, Professor in do.
Rev. D. J. McGowan, M. D., Missionary at Ningpo, China.
Rev. T. W. M. Harry, Pastor 1st Presbyterian Church, Terre Haute, Ind.
Rev. Ira M. Allen, New York.
Rev. Asa Shinn, of the Methodist Protestant Church, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Rev. Wm. Bangs, M. D., Dividing Creek, N. J.
Rev. Enoch M. Barker, Reading, Pa.
Rev. John Peck, Cazenovia, N. Y.
Dr. Ellis Marshall, Eaton, Ohio.
Rev. John Segar, late of Lambertsville, N. J.
Rev. John Ellis, New York.
Rev. Jonathan Davis, late of Beaver, Pa.
Dr. George R. Granger, Liverpool, Brazoria Co., Texas, who has found the **Alterative a specific in Dropsy**, having cured four hopeless cases with it in about eight days.

The want of room prevents the names of hundreds of others, equally respectable, from being given.

DR. D. JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES CONSIST OF

Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.

This invaluable medicine is daily effecting some of the most astonishing and wonderful cures that have ever been known. All who have used it for **Asthma, Cough, Spitting of Blood, Hooping Cough, Croup or Hives, Consumption, Chronic Pleurisy, Hoarseness, Pain and Soreness of the Breast, Difficulty of Breathing**, and every other disease of the **Lungs** and **Breast**, can and do attest to its usefulness. **Bronchitis**, a disease which is annually sweeping thousands to a premature grave under the mistaken name of **Consumption**, is also cured by it. The usual symptoms of this disease (Bronchitis) are Cough, Soreness of the Lungs or Throat, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, Asthma, Hectic Fever, a spitting of phlegm or matter, and sometimes blood. It is an inflammation of the fine skin which lines the inside of the whole of the wind tubes or air vessels, which run through every part of the Lungs. This Expectorant immediately suppresses the Cough and Pain, subdues the Inflammation and Fever, removes the difficulty of breathing by producing a free and easy Expectoration, so that a cure is soon effected.

It always cures **Asthma**—two or three large doses will cure the **Croup** or **Hives** of Children in a few minutes. It immediately subdues the violence of **Hooping Cough**, and effects a speedy cure. Hundreds who have been given up by their physicians as incurable with **"Consumption,"** have been restored to perfect health by it.

In fact, as a remedy in **Pulmonary Diseases**, no medicine has ever obtained a higher or more deserved reputation.

This Expectorant, if given in the commencement of **Pleurisy, Inflammation of the Lungs**, or in acute **Rheumatism**, in doses so large as to cause a little nausea for some time, going to bed and covering up warm, will produce perspiration, which, if continued for 3 or 4 hours, will subdue those affections at once.

☞ See Dewitt's Almanac; also Jayne's Medical Almanac and Guide to Health, in which will be found a Catalogue of Diseases, with directions for their removal, and also Certificates of Cures of the most desperate and hopeless cases, from persons of the highest respectability.

JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE.

A certain and pleasant remedy for **Worms, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Want of Appetite, Piles, Fever and Ague**, and all diseases of **debility**, especially of the Stomach and Bowels, and organs of digestion, besides many other diseases. This is a very mild but efficient **Tonic**, and used in connection with the **Sanative Pills**, very seldom fails in removing Dyspepsia. ☞ See Dewitt's and also Dr. Jayne's Medical Almanac, to be had Gratis of the Agent.

DR. D. JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE.

This valuable preparation combines all the medicinal virtues of those articles which long experience has proved to possess the most safe and efficient Alterative and deobstruent properties for the cure of **Scrofula, King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers**; Scirrhous, Cancerous and Indolent **Tumours**, Mercurial and Syphilitic Affections, **Rheumatism, Gout, Scurvy, Neuralgia**, or Tic Douloureux, **Cancer, Goitre**, or Bronchocele (Swelled Neck), **Enlargement of the Bones, Joints, Glands**, or Ligaments, or of the **Ovaries, Liver, Spleen, Kidneys, &c.** All the various diseases of the **Skin**, such as **Tetter, Ringworm, Biles, Pimples, Carbuncles, &c., Dyspepsia** and **Liver Complaint, Nervous Affections, Dropsical Swellings, Constitutional Disorders**, and diseases originating from a depraved or IMPURE state of the BLOOD or other fluids of the body. Also, many affections peculiar to Females, as Obstruction, Irregularity, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Sterility, &c. &c.

☞ For evidences of the great superiority of this Alterative over every other medicine, for the cure of the above diseases, see Dr. Jayne's *Medical Almanac and Guide to Health*, to be had gratis of all who sell his medicines.

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM.

A certain cure for **Bowel and Summer Complaints, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Cramps, Sick and Nervous Headache, Sour Stomach, Cholera, and Cholera Morbus, Vomiting**, and all derangements of the **Stomach and Bowels, Nervous Affections**, &c. &c.

This article is really invaluable in a family, and may be depended upon, and if generally used by physicians, Summer Complaint would be deprived of all its horrors, as they would not lose one patient in five hundred cases, but would perform effectual cures in one-fourth of the time required in the usual method of treatment. It is as effectual for adults as it is for children. *See Dewitt's and Medical Almanac.*

JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS,

For **Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Fevers, Nervousness, Impurity of the Blood, Inflammations, Costiveness, Pains in the Head, Breast, Side, Back, and Limbs, Female Diseases, &c., &c., &c.**, and whenever an aperient, alterative, or purgative medicine may be required. A very safe and valuable family medicine. ☞ See Dewitt's and Remarks on Liver Complaint.

JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC.

This valuable preparation excites the scalp to a new and healthy action, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff, prevents the hair from falling off, cures those eruptive diseases which often appear upon the head, and in a majority of cases produces a fine growth of **New Hair**. It also gives the hair a fine, glossy, and beautiful appearance, unequalled by any other article of the kind. ☞ For proof, see Jayne's Almanac.

JAYNE'S AMERICAN HAIR DYE.

Warranted, if strictly applied according to the directions, to change the hair from **any** other colour to a beautiful **Auburn**, or perfectly **Jet Black**, without staining the skin.

JAYNE'S AGUE PILLS.

A positive cure for **Fever and Ague**. These Pills, when the directions are strictly adhered to, will not fail, one time in a thousand, to effect a permanent cure of **FEVER and AGUE, CHILL and FEVER, &c.** ☞ See Medical Almanac.

All the above Medicines are prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne, No. 8 South Third street, Philadelphia.

☞ Dr. Jayne would inform the public that after October, 1850, his store will be removed into the NEW EIGHT STORY GRANITE BUILDING, 84 Chesnut Street, below Third, Philadelphia.

Selected Poetry.

THE BELLS OF SHANDON.

BY FATHER PROUT.

With fond affection,
And recollection
I often think on the Shandon Bells
Whose sounds so wild, would
In days of childhood,
Throw o'er my cradle their magic spells
On this I ponder,
Where'er I wander,
And thus grow fonder,
Sweet Cork, of thee—
With thy Bells of Shandon,
That sound so grand on
The pleasant waters of the River Lee!

I've heard bells tolling
Old Adrian's Mole in,
Their tones rolling down the Tiviron
To where ripples gently
On classic Hydra,
Or where blue Vesuvius
Threatens Lava
To roll down in torrents;
But all their sonnis spoke nought like those
For memory dwelling
On each proud swelling
Of the city's banks (ring)
Is wild notes free,
Made the Bells of Shandon
Sound far more grand on
The pleasant waters of the River Lee!

I've heard bells tolling
Old Adrian's Mole in,
Their tones rolling down the Tiviron
To where ripples gently
On classic Hydra,
From the lofty towers of Notre Dame;
But their tones wanted
Then the dome of Peter
Flings o'er the Tiber so stately—
"Tis the Bells of Shandon,
That sound so grand on
The pleasant waters of the River Lee.

There's a bell in Moscow,
While on tower and kiosk O!
In Saint Sophia the Turkman gets,
And, high in air,
Calls men to prayer,
From the tapering minarets of red sandstone;
Such empty phantom,
I freely grant them;
But there's an anthem
More dear to me—
In the Bells of Shandon,
That sound so grand on
The pleasant waters of the River Lee.

* "Father Prout," as he was familiarly called, was an Irish Ecclesiastic, who flourished in the last century. He was particularly celebrated for a work that he penned under the title of "Reliques of Father Rennion," in which he so successfully imitated many of the ancient Greek and Latin, and modern French poets, that he almost succeeded in convincing the world that the productions of his pen alone were plagiarized from other languages. The above poem is from the "Reliques," a book now out of print.

Singular Story.

OLD TIME KNOCKINGS.

Since the "knockings" have become such a prominent subject of discussion, reference has been made to some that took place in the old time, in the house of the Rev. Mr. Wesley, father of the celebrated founder of the Methodists. The incredulous reader will observe that Mr. Wesley, with his usual sagacity, could not in such a length as even to set his horse on fire—and such would have been doubtless well pleased to suppose him crazed, with respect to everything but veracity. The account is very curious, however—no chapter of the "knockings" having ever been discovered.—*Ed. Nat. Kee. Fact.*

RETREAT FROM SOUTHEY'S "LIFE OF WESLEY."

The assertion of John Wesley was most respectable. His father, was a minister of the Church of England, of settled piety and considerable; his mother, a woman of extraordinary mind and great piety.

John, the founder of the Methodists, was born at Epworth on the 17th of June, 1703. Epworth is a market-town in the Lindsey division of the county of Lincoln, irregularly built, and containing at that time in the parish almost two thousand souls. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the culture and preparation of hemp and flax, in spinning these articles, and in the manufactory of cooking and bagging. Mr. Wesley found the parsonage-house in a condition quite disgraceful to a house which he discharged his duty in admonishing them of their sins, and excited a spirit of disorderly hatred in these whom it failed to reclaim. Some of these worthies twice attempted to set her house on fire, without success; and the second time in a third attempt. At midnight some pieces of burning wood fell from the roof level to it, by which one of the children lay, and burnt her clothes. Before the sound of cries of fire and fear was roused by a cry of fire from the street. While imagining that it was in his own house, he opened the door and found it full of smoke, and that the roof was already burnt through. He with being ill at the time, slept apart from the rest, and in a separate room. Rushing her and the two eldest girls true and safe from the house, he broke open the nursery door, where she maid was sleeping with five children. She sustained up the youngest, and bade the others follow her. Her three elder did so, but John, who was then six years old, was not awakened; and all, in the alarm and confusion he was forgotten. By the time they reached the hall, the house was all spread every where around them, and Mr. Wesley then found that the keys of the house-door were above stairs. He ran and recovered them a minute before the stair-case took fire. When the door was opened, a strong north-east wind drove in the flames with such violence from the side of the house, that it was impossible to stand against them. Some of the children got through the windows, and others through a little door into the garden. Mrs. Wesley could not reach the garden door, and was not in a condition to climb in the window: after their labors in attempting to face the flames, and shrinking as from the fiery heat around, she besought Christ in fervent faith: she then, to use her own expression, passed through the fire, and escaped with the utmost naked as she was, with some slight scratching of her hands and face. At that time John, who had not been remembered till that moment, was heard by some in the house to cry, and was remembered in the chamber. The father ran to the stairs, but they were so nearly consumed that they could not bear his weight, and being utterly in despair, he kneeled down on the hall, and in agony commended the soul of the child to God. John had been awakened by the light, and thinking it was day, called to the maid: but finding it suffocating, he removed to the door, opened the curtains, and saw stream of fire upon the top of the room. He ran to the door, and finding it impassable, returned to the window, and upon a chest which stood near the window, and he was then near the yard. There was no means for procuring a ladder, but it was happily a low house—one man was hoisted upon the shoulders of another, and could then reach the window, so as to take him out: a moment later and it would have been too late. The people in the yard had, at first, taken little notice of the fire. The alarm was carried out to the house where his parents were, the father cried out, "Come, neighbors, let us kneel down—let us give thanks to God. He has given me all my eight children—let the house go, I am rich enough." But when they remembered this providential deliverance through fire with the engraved gratitude, it is reflected on it he had a house in flames engraved as an emblem under one of the portraits, with these words for the motto, "Is not this a brand plucked out of the burning?"

While John was at school, certain disturbances occurred in his father's house, to be unaccountable that every person by whom they were witnessed believed them to be supernatural. At the latter end of the year 1715, the most servant was terrified by hearing at the chamber door the noise of a formal groan, as of a person at the point of death. His family also were heard to hear it; some of them conceived in laugh but out of her fears; but a few nights afterward they began to hear strange knockings, usually three or four at a time, in different parts of the house: every person knew them to be unusual. Mr. Wesley himself, on accounting to vulgar opinion, such sounds were not audible to the individual if he were by them deceived only, they refrained from telling him, lest he should be terrified: but he observed his own ceased, as they indeed all apprehended. At length, however, the disturbance became so great and so frequent, that few or none of the family dared be alone, and Mrs. Wesley thought it better to inform her husband: for it was not possible that the matter could long be concealed from him: and moreover, as she was a woman minded he should speak to it. The sexton was now various as well as strange, loud rumblings above stairs, a clatter among the pewter on the shelf of bottles, as if they had all at once been dashed to pieces, footsteps as of a man going up and down stairs at all hours of the night, across the hall of dancing in the empty room, the door of which was locked, gobbling like a turkey cock, but most frequently a knocking about the beds at night, and in different parts of the house. Mr. Wesley would at first have persuaded the children and servants that it was occasioned by rats within doors, and mischievous persons without; and last husband had recourse to the same ready solution: or some of his daughters, he supposed, set up late and made a noise: and a bolt that those lovers might have something to do with the mystery made the young ladies hastily leap

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Wit and Humor.

TURKISH JESTS.

Khojah Effendi was once invited to a banquet: he went in an old, dirty, and tattered garment, and of course found that no one paid him the slightest attention. He slyly slipped away, and he decked himself in a splendid pelisse and new garments, and returned to the scene of festivity. He was received with honor at the door, saluted with a shower of compliments, and seated in one of the highest seat. As the dishes were presented to him, he dipped in each the sleeves of his pelisse. "Khojah Effendi!" exclaimed the astonished guests, "what are you doing?"

"Since all the respect shown me is owing to my garments, it is but fair that they should participate in the feast."

A man came to the Khojah saying, "Effendi, I have need of an ass to-day: have the kindness to lend me yours."

"I have not an ass here," said the Khojah; "but at the same moment the animal began to bray in the stable.

"Ha!" said the man, "do not I hear your ass braying behind you in the stable?"

"What!" exclaimed the Khojah, "would you take the word of an ass before that of a man? It happened once that the Kazi (judge) of Akshehr (a village not far from Constantinople) got drunk, and fell asleep in his vineyard; the Khojah, walking with a friend, passed by the place, and saw the Kazi's condition, and at once climbed and placed it upon his own shoulders. When they had proceeded a little further, the sleeping Kazi awoke, and fancying himself in heaven, cried out, "Allah! Allah! I am willing to resign it in favor of Khojah Effendi."

"No, no, Khojah!" cried the Kazi, alarmed at his reputation; "it is none of mine! it is none of mine!"

CURING A NIBBLER.

Some people have a very ugly way of laying violent hands on small trifles that don't belong to them, which cost others money, and which they don't think of paying for. Uncle, was, there well known that gracerson pay about the sensitest point about other mendicity—that is, the price of any article of eating into a store to purchase ten cents' worth of, and then eat it up on the spot, one, too,—and while they wait for the goods to be put up, they amuse themselves by a system of sugar, germanicize as well as by those the latches were frequently lifted up; the window curtained were put before their eyes, the room, and whatever iron or brass was there, rung and jarred exceedingly. It was observed also, that the wind commonly rose after any of his noises, and increased with it, and whistled round the house, as in a violent storm, though it did it was before our patteries had pushed their doors into every room in the house. Frequently he fancied one day upon the table, in his usual amusement; and the hand of Robin's hand-mill, or another time, was heard to grind as we should have done; unluckily Robin had just done grinding. Nothing went long but the sieve, and that was empty: if there had been corn in it, it always might have ground to meal: otherwise he would have disturbed him. It was plainly a facetious gambol, and seldom suffered Mr. Wesley to rest in his bed. Sometimes he would leave his room, and retreated to a room where he could be undisturbed